

Press

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

AUGUST 5, 1961

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

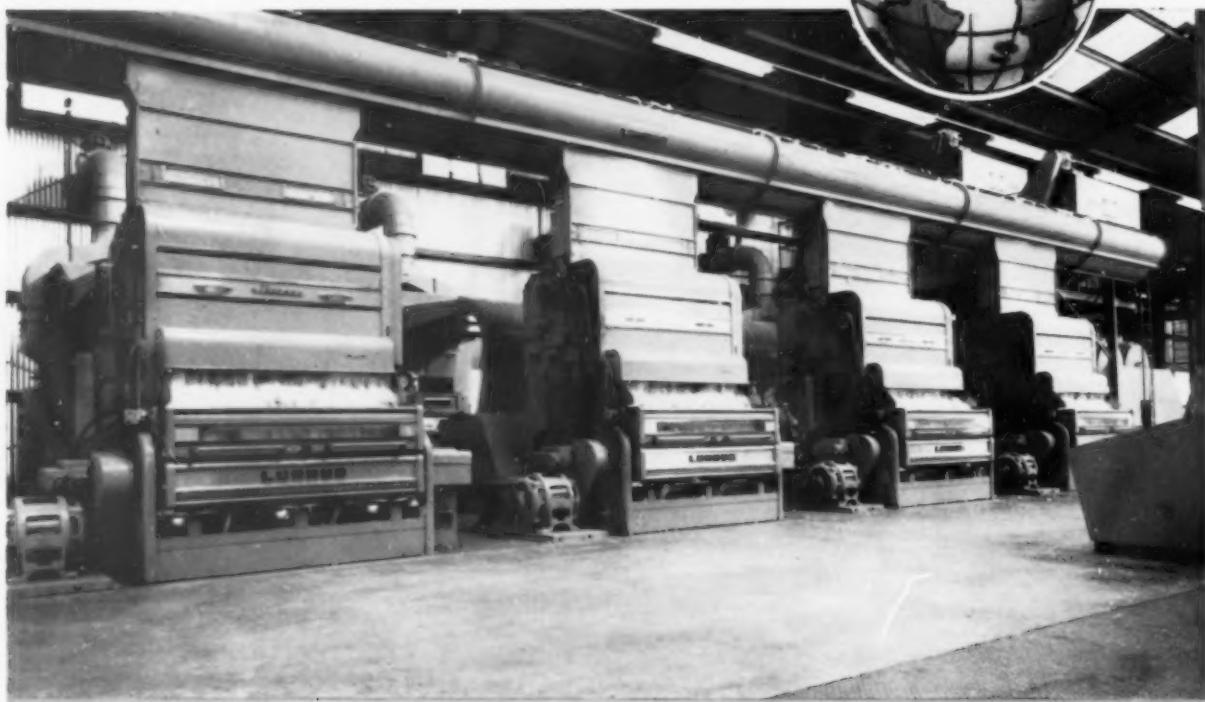
EDITOR DEPT
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QUALITY
as it affects the
Producer and Ginner

Details on Page 9

**NOW...
Let's Look at the WORLD'S RECORD!**



THIS LUMMUS 4/88-SAW OUTFIT, LOCATED NEAR CANTUA CREEK, CALIFORNIA, HOLDS THE WORLD'S CAPACITY RECORD! DURING THE PEAK OF THE GINNING SEASON THIS PLANT GINNED 362 BALES IN A 23 HOUR PERIOD ON OCTOBER 22, 1960. - WORLD'S RECORD! FOR THE 15 DAY PERIOD OF OCTOBER 20th THROUGH NOVEMBER 3, 1960 THIS PLANT GINNED 4,077 BALES - WORLD'S RECORD! GRADES AVERAGED 94% MIDDLING AND BETTER ON 100% MACHINE PICKED COTTON.

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SPLIT STREAM OPERATION gives the Super Champs tremendous capacity. On the 7-saw and 9-saw models, close, effective kicker roller settings are maintained on twice as much cotton as with conventional designs.

GRID BAR EXTRACTION is the only way to properly remove the sticks, stems, hulls, and green leaf trash present in so much of the crop harvested by today's modern methods.

In the Mitchell Super Champ, cotton that escapes through the grid bars is reclaimed and returned to the cleaning stream ahead of the grid bar mechanism, thus receiving a double cleaning. This is an exclusive patented feature.

HIGH SPEED SLINGING ACTION. Trash that clings stubbornly to the lint is whipped loose by centrifugal force and thrown out much more effectively than ever before.

WHICH CHAMP FOR YOU?



THE 9-SAW SUPER CHAMP

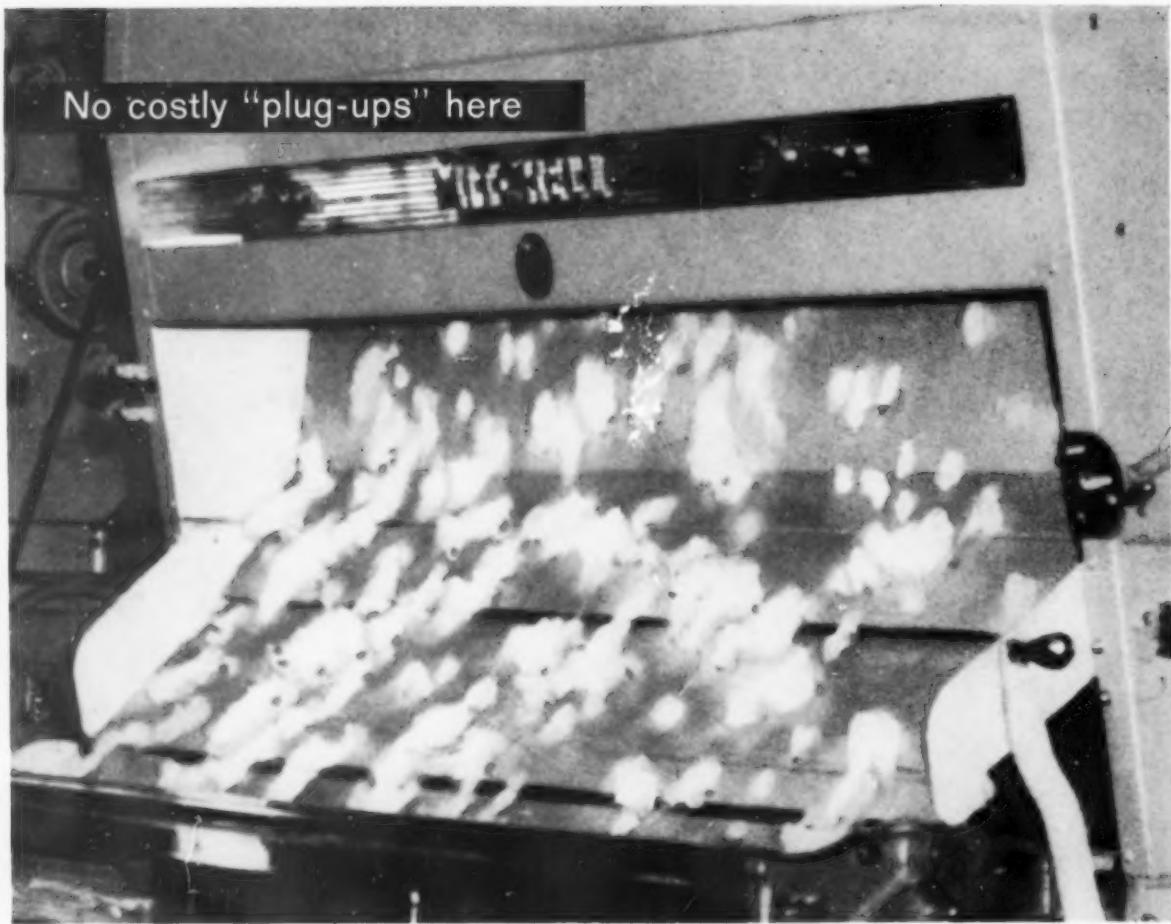
Here is the ultimate in feeding-extracting-cleaning machinery. The 9-saw model is identical with the 7-saw Champ except for the addition of two more saws in the front discharge section. This final, finishing touch is recommended for plants in areas where fine, dry leaf and pin trash are a problem.



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Texaco Texspray lowers line friction by preventing fibers from clinging to channel saws. This eliminates costly "plug-ups."

You'll get fewer machine break-downs. That's because Texspray's solvent action dissolves the adhesive plant juices and sticky honeydew which ordinarily cause saw-gumming.

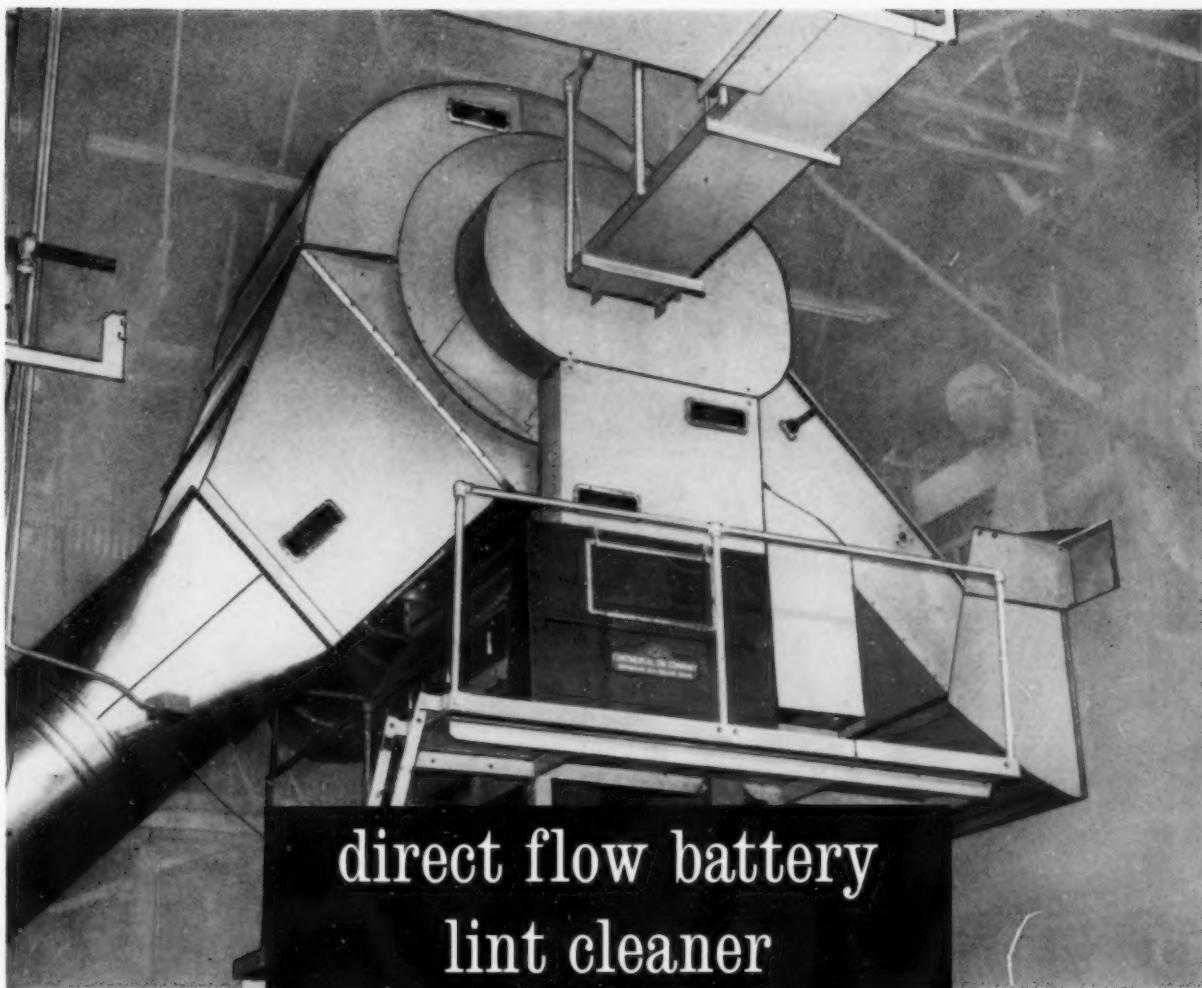
Lines, screens and saws will last longer because Texspray helps combat rust and corrosion.

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Texspray unit is easy to install. And once installed, it automatically injects the right amount of Texspray into a line carrying seed cotton. A Texaco Lubrication Engineer will be glad to show you how this means a free flow of cotton and increased gin production for you. Call your nearby Texaco distributor today. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
AUGUST 5, 1961



direct flow battery lint cleaner

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Reports show that one full grade improvement—in many cases more—is common with cotton processed through Continental's DFB Lint Cleaner. The result: increased profits . . . to your customers and to you! The same well known condensing and cleaning principles, proven so successful in Continental Unit Lint Cleaners, are used in the D.F.B. Its versatility allows for second-stage lint cleaning, and the D.F.B. is easily adapted to fit into any ginning operation. Call or write your Continental Representative today! He'll show you just how profitable the Direct Flow Battery Lint Cleaner can be for you!

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS,
COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND
OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

* * *

OFFICIAL
MAGAZINE OF:

NATIONAL COTTONSEED
PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL COTTON GINNERS'
ASSOCIATION
ALABAMA COTTON GINNERS'
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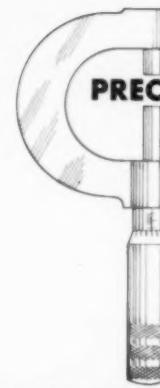
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

(EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY

744 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Rotor Lift



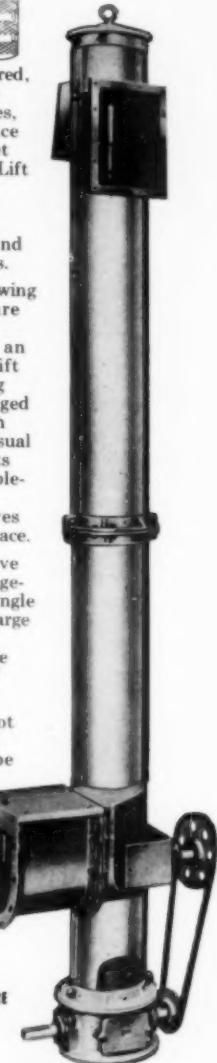
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Precision engineered, and machined to minute tolerances, for perfect balance and smooth, quiet operation, Rotor Lift is the choice of informed buyers throughout the cotton ginning and oil mill industries.

Wherever free-flowing bulk materials are to be elevated, vertically or on an incline, Rotor Lift offers compelling advantages. Rugged construction with materials of unusual quality, add to its long life of trouble-free service. Its compactness saves valuable plant space.

Versatility of drive and intake arrangement, including single or multiple discharge points, makes it adaptable for the widest variety of installations.

Those who are not yet familiar with Rotor Lift will be well repaid for investigating its many points of superiority.



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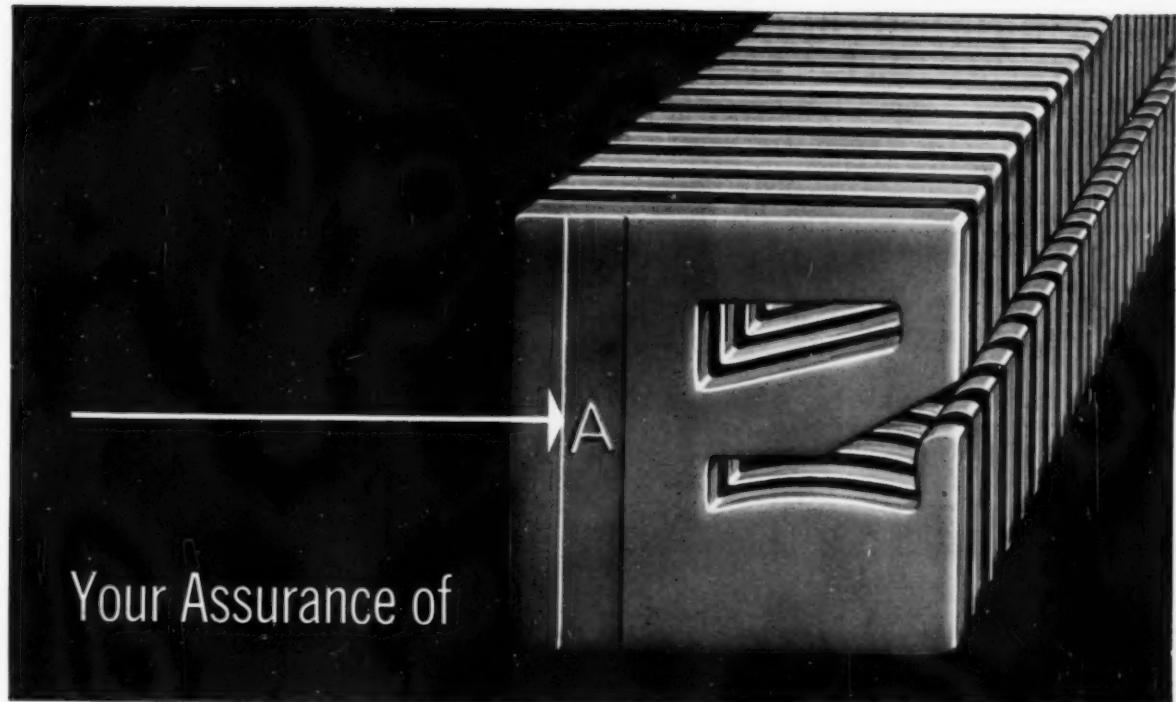
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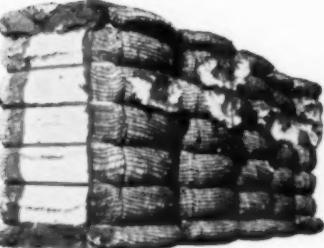
OUR COVER STORY:

Yes Maam! It won't be long until it will be time for Dad to get busy getting in the crop. Cotton makes some mighty pretty things possible too, doesn't it, Sis? Perhaps this is what she is thinking as she examines one of the lint-heavy bolls.

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Cordell, Okla.



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Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds, and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. 30 buckles are attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Buckles available separately in any quantity.

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Ginners, compressors, and shippers cannot afford to take chances on buckle or tie failures. That is why the "A" on every DIXISTEEL Buckle is so important today. It is positive assurance of top quality all of the time—not just some of the time!

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Every DIXISTEEL Buckle has these other features:

- *Guaranteed proof strength of 3,000 lbs.*
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- *Lies flat to the band; minimizes friction against other metals in boxcars, believed a cause of cotton fires.*

Be sure of quality ties and buckles. Insist on DIXISTEEL—a favorite for nearly 60 years.

Made only by

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**COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES**

Atlantic Steel Company

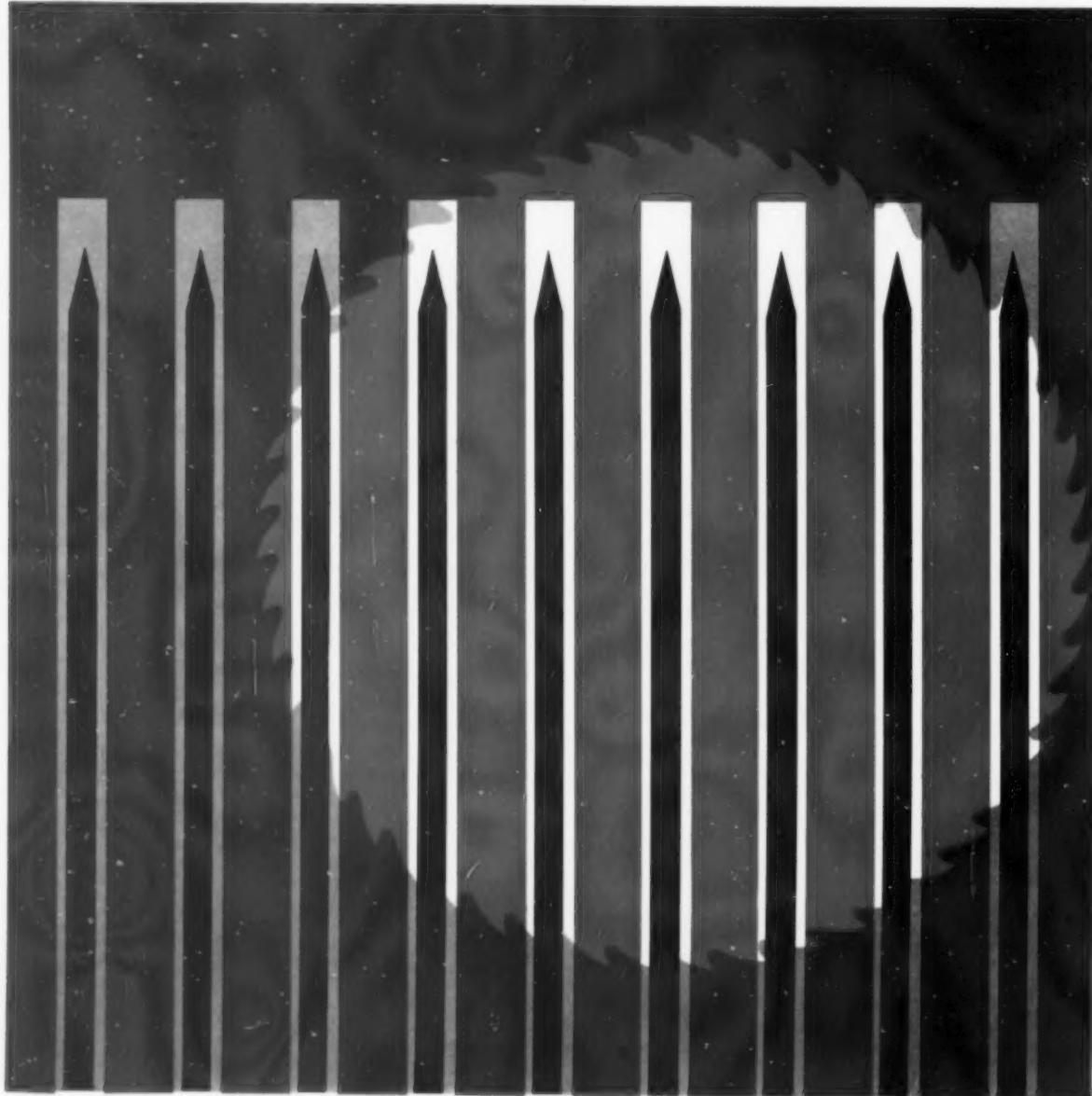
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WHY GINNING IS BETTER WITH HARDWICKE-ETTER

Openings between gin ribs are about the same width ($\frac{1}{4}$ th inch) in all makes of gin stands. To increase gin stand capacity you either (1) force more cotton through the same or a fewer number of openings, or (2) add more openings. Hardwicke-etter carried out its THINSTREAM principle and added more openings. Simple, sensible and safe, because rib-wearing friction is reduced, contributing to greater efficiency. THINSTREAM ginning means maximum protection of fiber quality because it thins out the stream of cotton as it travels through various ginning processes. Naturally, there is a practical reason for using the modern THINSTREAM ginning system in your plant.

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY / Sherman, Texas
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THINSTREAM



QUALITY

—a seven-letter word meaning headaches for ginners, producers and mill men, at least that has been the consensus of opinion when cotton quality is mentioned.

With the advent of mechanization in the cotton industry, cotton quality has become of paramount importance, taking on new meaning as the accepted methods of grading do not necessarily reflect the true character of cotton, according to some definitions.

As "Quality" has occupied more thinking this year possibly than any other single item in our industry, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, with the close cooperation of the National Cotton Council, has tried to get a synopsis of what is being done to keep cotton's inherent values intact during production and ginning. We do not make any attempt to say this series is a cure-all, but rather we hope it will reflect the sincere efforts of trade associations, Extension workers, research workers, producers and ginners to combat the ill effects of past years.

Ginners and producers want mill people to know they are aware of this problem, and are working in an effort to find a cure. What it will finally be is anyone's guess at this stage, but following is what is being done and what can be done across the Belt to keep inherent cotton qualities where they belong—in the bale—from the gin yard to the mill.

The Press is proud to have been able to have some small part in the preparation of these articles, which begin on Page 25, and we wish to thank those who have made their publication possible.

—Dave McReynolds, Editor

QUALITY



**from our
Washington
Bureau**

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

***what will and won't
be accomplished***

***cotton now heads list
for new legislation***

***coercion charges may
be aired publicly***

When Secretary of Agriculture Freeman summoned members of the Washington "press corps" to his office early last week for a "briefing on some important matters," one such matter, it turned out, was a review of the "accomplishments" during the first six months of the Freeman Administration in USDA.

Actually, from the standpoint of agriculture generally, and cotton specifically, it's not too early to pretty well sum up the first 12 months of the Kennedy-Freeman reign. What has and hasn't been done to date is the best available basis for forecasting what will and won't be done in the future.

Start with the omnibus bill. That has been the big one, the one most of the fuss has been about. As finally passed, it's neither as "significant" as Administration officials make it out to be, nor as "stripped down" as most of its opponents claim.

Probably the best summary of the omnibus bill is that, in its passed form, it contains nothing that Freeman couldn't have gotten passed two months ago without so much as a stir of controversy.

It extends the feed grain program, enacts a one-year wheat program, extends P.L. 480 and the Wool Act, streamlines the Farmers Home Administration. None of this was really controversial.

Big fuss, of course, was over the expansion of marketing orders (which Congress gave token acknowledgment to) and a new system for enacting farm legislation (which never had a chance).

The marketing order controversy deserves a second look. In restricting their expansion to but a few lesser crops, Congress tipped its hand, we believe, to just how far it is—or, rather, isn't—willing to travel down the road of supply management.

True, Congress did give its nod to supply-management programs for both feed grains and wheat. But its motivation was more to trim the huge surpluses and storage costs than to give farmers a tool for boosting their prices. We think the distinction is important.

Simply put, the idea of producers getting together to fix production, regulate middlemen and administer prices all along the line—even if it never came to that—failed to strike a responsive chord with a majority in Congress.

What it means, as we've advised you in the past, is that Congress prefers to continue passing specific programs to solve specific problems of specific crops. A sort of "emergency by emergency" approach.

In a recent exclusive interview with this writer, Secretary Freeman listed cotton as the next major crop on the list for new legislation.

(The prospect that this year's production would exceed needs—a situation which now seems less likely—was mentioned as the major reason for new legislation.)

Actually, however, USDA insiders are quick to reveal that other considerations are far more worrisome. Of principal concern is the mounting cost of maintaining export subsidies. This plus concern over the textile price situation. Both can become only worse, rather than better, as USDA initiates efforts to further hike the farm price of cotton.

Further concern over the cotton situation is indicated by last month's meeting of the National Cotton Advisory Committee. By its next meeting, probably in September, Freeman asked that a specially-appointed subcommittee "study and report on various alternative programs for cotton."

Here's the outlook, as gleaned from our conversations here:

• **Timing**—Any change from the present program in time to be effective for the 1962 crop would come as a surprise. More likely target date for any overhaul that might be made is 1963.

• **Kind of Program**—That's hard to predict, but we're willing to go out on a limb. Compensatory payment program may or may not be recommended by USDA. But if it is recommended, we doubt that it would pass—not by that name.

Much more likely is some scheme that would go by another title, yet accomplish much the same thing. Most in USDA seem convinced that, whatever the details, the contradictory objectives of low market prices and high farm income must somehow be reconciled. In attempting to do so, past performance indicates Congress will be less concerned with saving tax dollars than in avoiding the stigma (and certain defeat) of direct Treasury payments to producers strictly as a supplement to income.

Before this Congress adjourns, we hope to "spot survey" key agricultural committee members for their views on what's likely ahead for cotton. We'll report to you in full.

Stew over reports of intimidation by USDA officials continues to boil. Widely-publicized "executive session" before the Senate Committee on Investigations is slated "probably for next week or the week after," Committee officials have told us.

Here's the story. Following the initial charge by John Todd, executive vice-president of National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, a number

(Continued on Page 45)

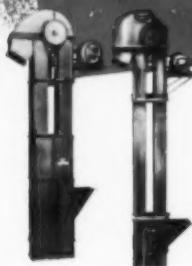
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KELLY DUPLEX
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with Aspirator



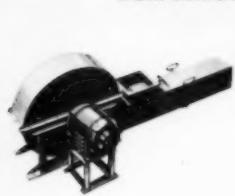
Vertical Feed Mixer
1/2 to 5 tons and larger



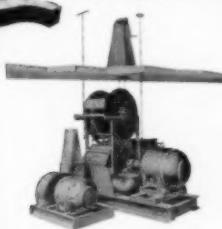
Corn Sheller



Chain Drag in double and
single geared types



Forced Air Carloader
with motor or belt drive



Remote Change
Hammermill



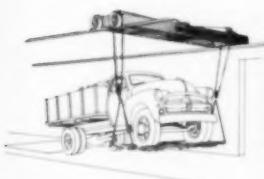
Twin Molasses Mixer



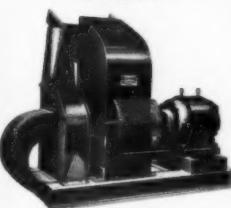
Corn Scalper with or
without air cleaner



Clean-Flo Conveyor



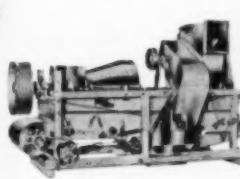
Electric Truck Hoist
cuts handling costs



Instant Change Hammermills
12", 16", 20", 24" sizes



Portable Screw Elevator



Combined Sheller-
Cleaner



Finger Type Corn Crusher
and Feed Regulator



Portable Bulk Scale
for on-the-spot weighing

**The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing
Company** Springfield, Ohio

Yes, I'm interested in the KELLY DUPLEX machinery checked
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chines without any obligation.

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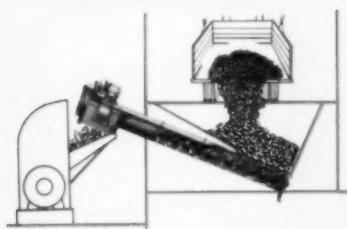
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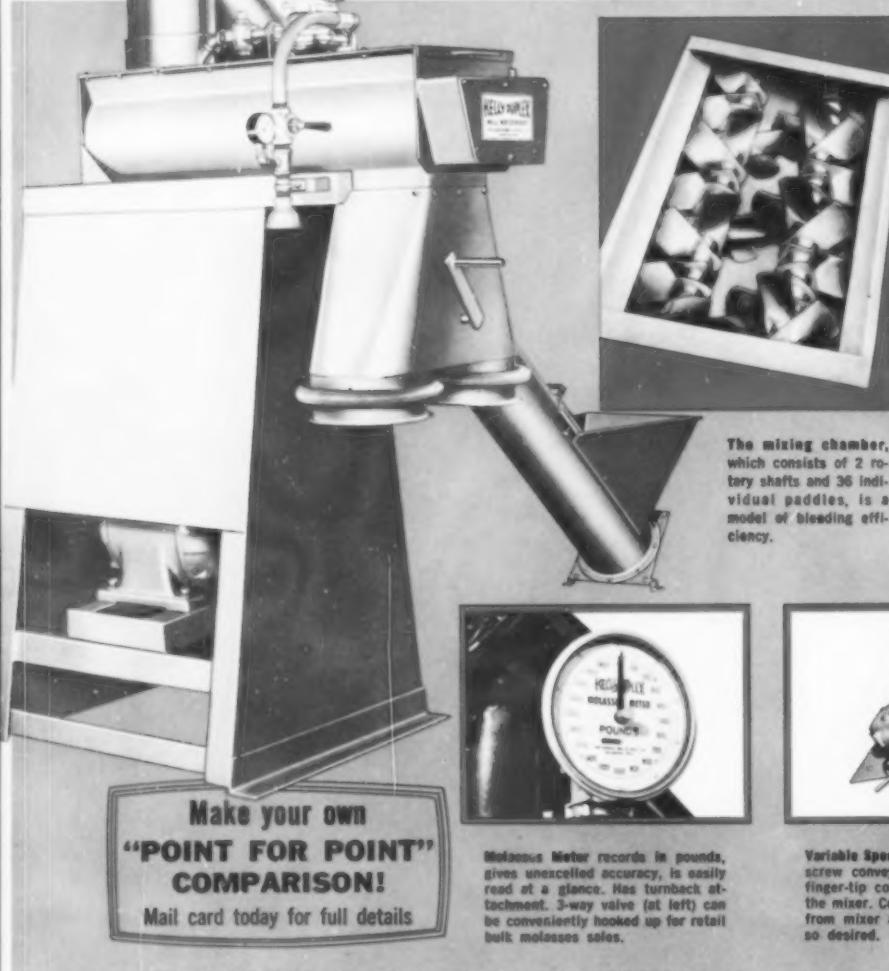


Pit Auger or
Ear Corn Conveyor

Check Here!

<input type="checkbox"/> Twin Molasses Mixer	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Vertical Feed Mixer	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Hammermill	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Clean-Flo Conveyor	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Vertical Screw Elevator	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Portable Screw Elevator	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Bucket Elevator	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Pit Auger	5
<input type="checkbox"/> Chain Drag	5
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Truck Hoist	6
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Crusher—Regulator	6
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Sheller	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Portable Bulk Scale	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Truck Scale	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Combined Sheller-Cleaner	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Gyrating Cleaner	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Scalper	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Cutter and Grader	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Bag Cleaner	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Forced Air Carloader	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic Separator	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Roller Mill	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Grain Blower	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete Line Catalog	7

KELLY DUPLEX twin Molasses Mixer



Make your own
"POINT FOR POINT"
COMPARISON!
 Mail card today for full details

The mixing chamber, which consists of 2 rotary shafts and 36 individual paddles, is a model of bleeding efficiency.



Molasses Meter records in pounds, gives uncalled accuracy, is easily read at a glance. Has turnback attachment. 3-way valve (at left) can be conveniently hooked up for retail bulk molasses sales.



Variable Speed Control on the 1 H.P. screw conveyor gives you positive, finger-tip control of feed flow into the mixer. Conveyor can be removed from mixer and used elsewhere, if so desired.



Molasses Pump is powered by 3 H.P. motor. Special strainer removes foreign matter before it can enter pump. Adjustable by-pass valve eliminates need for return pipe to molasses supply.

Mixes quickly, evenly, thoroughly without balling or lumping . . . practically eliminates all cleaning!

With a Kelly Duplex Twin Molasses Mixer in your mill, there's big volume and big profits ahead for you in either private brand or custom mixed sweet feeds. Features include a complete, easy-to-adjust control system that lets one man set and maintain the most exacting molasses-feed proportions with absolute accuracy . . . a twin paddle rotor unexcelled for fast, thorough, even mixing—and self-cleaning characteristics . . . a conveyor that swivels to any position or is completely demountable . . . and many, many others.

Before you buy, you owe it to yourself to compare this outstanding machine point for point (features, equipment, construction and cost) with all other makes . . . and see for yourself why a Kelly Duplex is your one best buy. The card will bring you full details.

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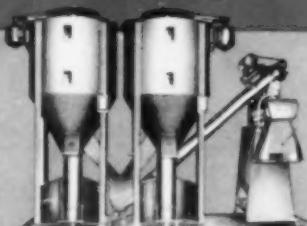
THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

FIRST CLASS
 PERMIT NO. 72

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Continuous Sweet
 Feed Mixing



A "Twin" and two Kelly Duplex Feed Mixers give you fast, economical production . . . greater profits

While the batch from one feed mixer is being processed in the "Twin," the second mixer is preparing a new batch. Operation is fast . . . continuous . . . profitable. Vertical feed mixers are available in 6 sizes— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ton—to meet your needs.

Efficient Production Highlight

EFFICIENT PRODUCTION, improvement, and expansion of Louisiana's \$100 million cotton crop will be the theme of the first annual Louisiana Cotton Forum, slated for Aug. 10, in Monroe, according to Harvey Grant, Jr., secretary-manager, Louisiana Delta Council.

With hard emphasis planned on producing "the right kind of cotton for today's market," the Forum will attract ginners, buyers and millers with some of the South's leading specialists in ginning and marketing cotton on the program.

The program is being sponsored jointly by the Monroe and West Monroe Chambers of Commerce; Monroe Kiwanis Club, plus a dozen other cooperating agricultural organizations.

All interested in cotton's welfare are invited to attend the sessions which will be held in the Virginia Hotel, says Grant.

Speakers include Tom Anderson, Nashville, Tenn., publisher, Farm & Ranch magazine; Dr. J. Norman Efferson, Baton Rouge, dean, Louisiana State University's College of Agriculture; Dr. M. K.

Higher Hemlines Too

Women's Fashions Use Highest Cotton Total

Despite fashion changes that included more legs and less fabric, apparel uses consumed more cotton in 1960 than in any previous year, according to a National Cotton Council study.

Preliminary estimates in the latest study, Cotton Counts Its Customers, show that nearly 1,200,000 bales of cotton were consumed in female fashions last year.

Of this total, 321,000 bales were consumed in dresses; blouses, waists and shirts took 154,000; and washable service apparel, 112,000 bales.

Skirts accounted for another 94,000 bales; play garments, 77,000 bales; nightwear, 72,000 bales; and slacks, dungarees and jeans, 64,000 bales.

Succeeding Father

J. J. Hohenberg Heads Firm

Julien J. Hohenberg will succeed his father as president of the Hohenberg Bros. cotton firm in Memphis. A. E. Hohenberg, his father, as announced earlier in The Press, died July 6.

Hohenberg previously served as senior vice-president.

■ ELY BALGLEY has been named director, market research department, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., reports W. F. ALLEN, manager, market development division.

Louisiana Slates First Annual Cotton Forum In Monroe

Horne, Memphis, chief economist, National Cotton Council; and N. E. Thames, Baton Rouge, district agent, Louisiana Extension Service.

A program highlight will be a panel discussion on "Growing Cotton for Today's Market."



HARVEY GRANT, JR.

Panelists will include Dr. C. R. Sayre, Greenwood, Miss., president, Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, moderator; Paul Ransome, Monroe, chairman, Louisiana Farm Bureau; Dan T. Logan, Gilliam, president, Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginnery Association; Earl Berkley, buyer; Dr. James Hudson, agricultural economics department, LSU; and C. C. Smith, vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, Memphis.

• Bacterial Blight Fight Nears Finish Line

FOLLOWING the efforts of an intensified two-year program, California's cotton industry says the eradication of bacterial blight in that state is nearly finished, according to California Cotton Seed Distributors.

Only five infected fields, about 100 acres, were found in the San Joaquin Valley in 1960.

Valley inspections in 1957 and 1958 showed an alarming increase in number of farms infected and involved several thousand acres. Considering the seriousness of the disease and the threat to the sprinkler irrigated farms, an eradication program was initiated by the University of California; Agricultural Commissioners of California, all the ginning companies, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, and the CPCSD.

This program's success can be measured by the fact that the known infected areas last year were almost negligible and caused loss of only a few bales over the entire state.

Inspections for the 1961 season are now underway. Growers, gin managers and entomologists are requested to watch for evidence of this disease in sprinkler-irrigated cotton and report the presence of dark water-soaked lesions, or spots on leaves and bolls to gin managers or county farm advisors at once.

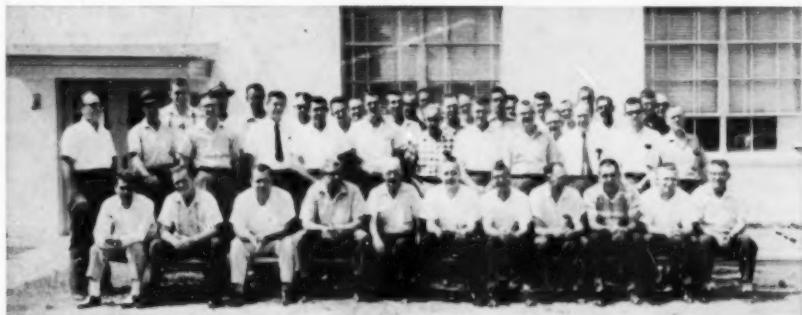
Winsett Re-elected at Oklahoma Oil Mill

Wayne Winsett, Altus, was re-elected to the board of directors, Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, Oklahoma City, at the annual meeting held July 20, according to A. L. Hazelton, manager.

A total of 276 people attended the seventeenth annual meeting of the cooperative, which serves 61 cooperative gins in the state.

Russell Holloway, Oklahoma City attorney, made the principal address. Following the program, members toured the plant and saw the new facilities under construction.

W. H. Kosanke is board president.



Tennessee Ginnery Tour Stoneville Laboratory

FORTY-THREE MEMBERS of Tennessee Cotton Ginnery Association are shown above during their recent visit to the Cotton Ginning Laboratory and the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss. The tour was arranged by James A. (Kayo) Mullins, assistant agricultural engineer, Tennessee Extension Service, Jackson. The ginnery inspected work now in progress at the Ginning Laboratory. The following day they saw results of the weed control and mechanization research being carried on at the Delta Experiment Station. Vernon Moore, engineer in charge at Stoneville, was host for the group.

New Weed Control

USE OF DICRYL AND DMA as a chemical weed control in cotton has shown considerable promise, says Dr. R. E. Frans, agronomist, Arkansas Cotton Branch Experiment Station in Marianna.

Both Dicryl and DMA are post emergence chemicals, and although studies aren't far enough along for definite recommendations to be made, the results thus far are encouraging, says Dr. Frans. Earlier studies were made using Dicryl

Early Tests Show Dicryl-DMA Use 'Encouraging'

alone, application timing however, proved so critical that slight delays due to adverse weather could completely destroy the compound's effectiveness. Last year Georgia research workers found the combination of Dicryl and DMA would allow a wider application range without losing Dicryl's selective cotton tolerance.

This year the Dicryl-DMA mixture was tried experimentally at the Station and "so far, control has been excellent," according to Dr. Frans.

Studies point out two dangers—rains within three to four hours following application reduced effectiveness; and early season applications when temperatures were relatively low were not as effective as later when temperatures were higher.

The mixture used is composed of one pound Dicryl and either two or three pounds of DMA per acre, depending on the stage of growth of weeds. The mixture is applied to small weeds, both broadleaf and grass, not over two to three inches tall. It is applied in a semi-directed application underneath the cotton plants. Present indications are that two or three applications will be necessary during the growing season.

• Heidelberg Warns of Picker Lap Threat

A POSITIVE COURSE OF ACTION to stop importation of cotton picker lap has been called for by Fritz Heidelberg, executive vice-president, North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, Raleigh.

In a letter addressed to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Heidelberg points out "the urgency is impelled by increasing erosion of domestic markets for our raw cotton caused by this cunning practice."

In the foreign free zone at New Orleans in April alone, more than 10,000 bales of raw cotton were processed into picker lap and moved to some American mills duty free, Heidelberg states.

"The unfairness of this practice is aggravated by the fact that some of the cotton being processed, in evasion of the intent of existing law, is American grown cotton imported in picker lap form after being exported with a current subsidy of six cents a pound (This will be eight and one-half cents in August)," he added.

Heidelberg outlined a method to stop this practice and urged the Tariff Commission to hold hearings to draft amendments prohibiting such importations to existing law.

Cooperation Cited

Mexican Citizens Help in Studies

In an article carried in The Press, July 8 issue Page 14, reference was made to those persons responsible for the quick and efficient modification of pink bollworm regulations at cotton gins in Texas. The information in the article was correct, however, the names of certain personnel in Mexico were not given credit for their work because they were not known at presstime.

Because of their contribution, The Press wishes to recognize the active cooperation of Ing. Dario L. Arrieta Mateos, Director General, Defensa Agricola, Mexican Department of Agriculture, who authorized procurement of the infested cotton in Mexico and its transportation to the U.S. The material for the study was obtained through the efforts of L. B. Coffin, district supervisor, Plant Pest Control Division, at Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, from Jose Leyer, Jr., cotton grower of that region who delayed his harvest so Coffin might select satisfactory material for the studies.

The interest of our friends South of the Border in mutual pest control problems is fully appreciated by the cotton industry, not only in Texas, but in all the border states.

GINNERS APPROVE NEW DUO-WRAP

CLOSE WOVEN BAGGING



DUO-WRAP is tough—rugged—durable. This superior, close-woven bagging withstands hard use and rough wear... has extra strength for cleaner, stronger bales... gives maximum protection from weather. DUO-WRAP is available in five types, each having specifications of length, width and weight designed to meet individual requirements.

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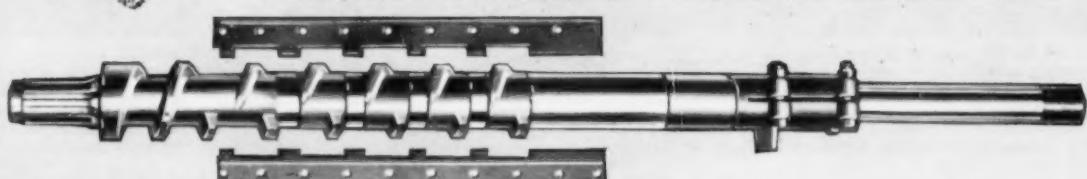
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Mrs. M. U. Hogue

Retires After Over 40 Years'
Service to Cotton Industry

MARGARET UPCHURCH HOGUE, Raleigh, stepped down from active participation in the cottonseed crushing industry June 31, and culminated a period of devotion to the industry that covered over 40 years.

Mrs. Hogue, who served North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association as secretary and treasurer until her resigna-

tion, has been replaced by Mrs. Virginia Dennis, also of Raleigh.

Mrs. Hogue is a native of Raleigh, having been born and educated in that city. She is the daughter of the late Allen Perry and Sarah McGowen Upchurch. Her father, Allen Perry Upchurch, a cotton buyer on the Raleigh market for many years, also owned and



MRS. M. U. HOGUE

operated cotton and tobacco farms in Wake County, N.C.

Her first active participation in the industry was noted in 1917 when she became associated with International Vegetable Oil Co.'s Raleigh Mill. When the mill was sold in 1927, she remained with the International firm as cashier for its North Carolina gin operations.

In 1929 Mrs. Hogue became associated with North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association. In 1935 she was named to the secretary-treasurer's post, a position she held continuously until her retirement.

"As secretary-treasurer of our Association, she has devoted time and energies and has done a remarkably efficient job for our organization," says G. L. Hooks, Jr., past-president, North Carolina Crushers Association.

She was married to Edgar Wallace Hogue, June 3, 1920. He retired from the Raleigh Post Office last year following 32 years of service.

In addition to her activities in the cottonseed industry, Mrs. Hogue is a charter member of the Hayes Barton Baptist Church of Raleigh, and a charter member of the Fidelis Sunday School Class of the same church.

She and her husband live at 1816 White Oak Road, in Raleigh.

The Press knows that Mrs. Hogue's many friends and associates in the industry join us in extending her our appreciation for her long and faithful service.



12,000 lb. cap. 20' long x 8' wide x 9' 6" overall hgt
other sizes on request.

- ★ 6-bale capacity of machine-picked cotton.
- ★ Unique single beam construction.
- ★ 1 x 2—14 gauge fabric wire sides and floor; galvanized for maximum protection.
- ★ Floor heavily braced to prevent possible sagging.
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- ★ Unexcelled turning radius—on 18"—5th wheel.
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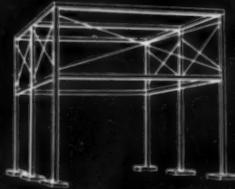
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that fire, windstorm, or other disasters
need not disrupt your seed storage.

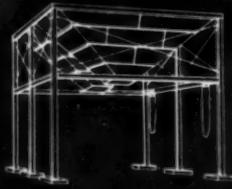
1 A Wonder State seed house
can be on its way to you
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2 Then, it takes
only 4 days
■ to erect!

Goes together like a big "Erector" set. No welding!



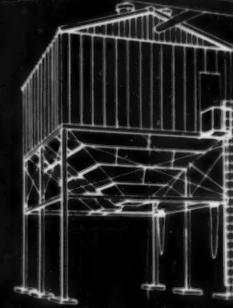
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3RD DAY



4TH DAY

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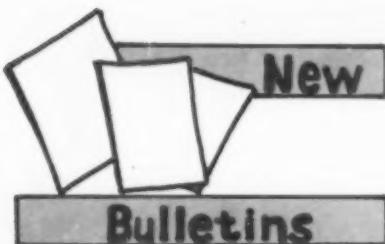


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models or any multiple. 46.5 ton
capacity per hopper. Single hopper model costs

\$3,350
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U. S. apparel production consumed more cotton in 1960 than in any previous year, according to a National Cotton Council study.

Record quantities went into men's, women's, and children's apparel and cotton's percentage share was the largest since the end of World War II.

Preliminary figures show that cotton held 62 percent of the apparel uses in 1960, compared with 61 percent in 1959. The study included more than 400 fiber end uses.

Men's and boys' apparel accounted for 2,500,000 bales—up two percent over the previous year, giving cotton 73 percent of the market.

Children's and infants' apparel took 700,000 bales, 77 percent, the same share as in 1959.

Women's, misses', and juniors' apparel consumed 1,100,000 bales, 43 percent of this end use, and same as the previous year.

Cotton's percentage shares of the household and industrial markets declined slightly from the 1959 level. Household uses took 2,300,000 bales, 48 percent of the market; and industrial uses accounted

for 1,500,000 bales, 23 percent of the market.

Copies of the study, "Cotton Counts Its Customers," are available from National Cotton Council, Market Research Section, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

Gin fires in Oklahoma, 1956-58, resulted in an average loss of \$1,094 per gin per year, \$738 per fire and 66 cents per bale of cotton ginned.

These are the findings of a recently completed gin fire study by Oklahoma Experiment Station. Objectives of the study were to determine the frequency and causes of gin fires, dollar losses from those fires and the effect of fire-preventive devices and auxiliary gin equipment on the incidence of gin fires.

The report, Processed Series P-376, may be obtained from Oklahoma Experiment Station, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

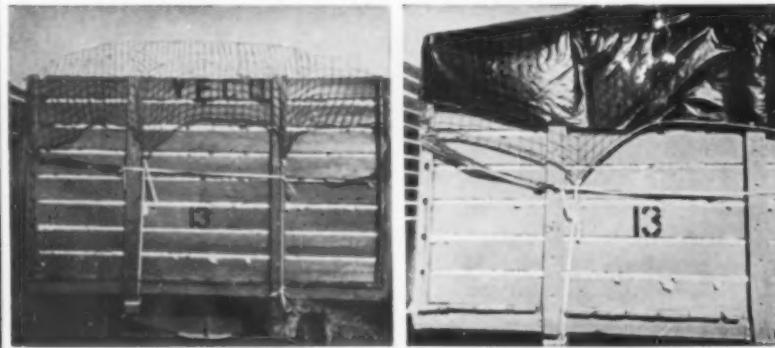
Leaving flood water on soybeans longer than seven days will lower yields say Arkansas Experiment Station researchers who recently completed a soybean irrigation study.

Research results from the five-year study have been published in Bulletin 644, "Effects of Irrigation Timing and Length of Flooding Periods on Soybean Yields," available from the Experiment Station, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Arizona Extension Service and Experiment Station have released the 1961 Arizona Insect Control Recommendations.

This bulletin, number A-14, contains recommended applications for every known insect in the state on all crops grown commercially.

The 32-page booklet is available at the Arizona Extension Service, Tucson.



Cotton Trailer Nets

Cost about one-sixth as much as tarps. They do a much better job of holding cotton on trailer. Will not flap. Use Poly if it looks like rain. Ideal for field storage of cotton when pickers get ahead of the gin.

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(Send for Free Samples)

15x15 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 3.50 each
11x22 ft., weight 4 lbs.	\$ 4.50 each
14x24 ft., weight 11 lbs.	\$ 6.25 each
22x22 ft., weight 7 1/4 lbs.	\$ 7.00 each
14x29 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 7.50 each
14x32 ft., weight 14 lbs.	\$ 8.00 each
36x44 ft., weight 17 lbs.	\$19.95 each

SHEET POLYETHYLENE

In Rolls—For Less

Width	Length	4M(.004)	6M(.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	\$12.00	\$18.00
12 ft.	100 ft.	14.40	21.60
16 ft.	100 ft.	19.20	28.80
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.80	43.20
32 ft.	100 ft.	38.40	57.60
40 ft.	100 ft.	48.00	72.00

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Grommets every 38 inches, reinforced

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12x18 feet	12.96	10.80
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13x16 feet	12.48	10.40
13x18 feet	14.04	11.70
13x20 feet	15.60	13.00
13x24 feet	18.72	15.60
13x30 feet	23.40	19.50
13x40 feet	31.20	26.00
13x50 feet	39.00	32.50
21x44 feet	55.44	46.20
25x100 feet	156.00	130.00
25x300 feet	468.00	390.00
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35x100 feet	210.00	175.00
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Texas FB Holds Annual Leadership School

Texas Farm Bureau held its thirteenth annual Leadership Training Institute July 25-28 at Mineral Wells.

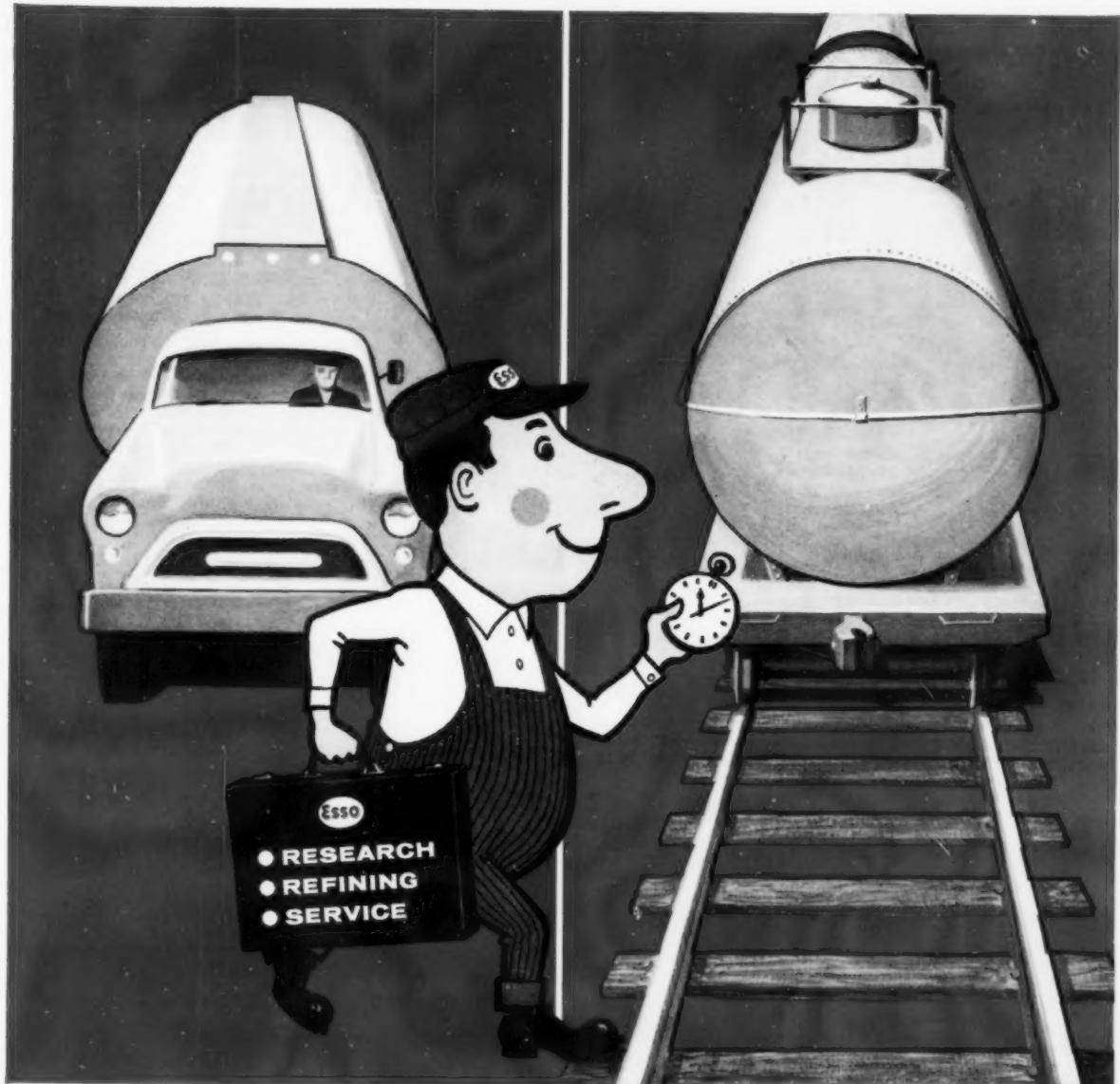
The Institute covered classes and workshops on FB leadership responsibilities; history, philosophy and procedures of FB; and current agricultural problems and issues.

Those in charge of the various classes included Dr. George S. Benson, Searcy, Ark., president, Harding College; J. J. Eley, New York, president, Public Affairs Counsellors, Inc.; R. G. Cherry, economist, Texas A&M College; Reagan Brown, rural sociologist, Texas Extension Service; H. H. Alp, Chicago, American Farm Bureau Federation; Warren Newberry, AFBF field representative; Ray B. Bowden, secretary, Texas Grain and Feed Association, Fort Worth; and George McArthur, Victoria County assistant county agent.

Seed Growers Hear Young

Dr. A. W. Young, head, agronomy department, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, and president, International Crop Improvement Association, addressed a meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers Association recently.

Young was instrumental in obtaining "Seed" as the theme of the recently published USDA Yearbook of Agriculture.



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What's the agricultural score?

THE U.S. AND THE SOVIET UNION together account for more than one-fourth of the world's annual farm output.

Each utilizes different combinations of resources and different organizational structures to achieve their respective levels of farm production. The U.S. farm economy—with approximately 60 percent more annual output—uses less labor and land but substantially more capital than the Soviet Union.

Following is a general comparison by USDA's Economic Research Service of resources, agricultural organization, production, consumption, farm efficiency and trade.

Resources

Land Area: Despite its two and one-half times larger land mass, U.S.S.R.'s cropland area, including hayland, exceeds that of the U.S. only by about 40 percent. Within its present boundaries, the Soviet Union has approximately 650 million acres of crop and hayland, compared with an estimated 460 million acres for the U.S. The U.S. probably has more land suitable for tillage. In 1960, the Soviets sowed 501 million acres of crops, comparable to 329 million acres sown by the U.S.

Soils: The Soviet Union has a diversity of soil types distributed in rather well-defined geographical belts. The most important group for growing crops is the fertile black soils of the steppes and wooded steppe zones of the central and southern European U.S.S.R. and of southwestern Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. Although these soils occupy less than 10 percent of the total area, much of the very important wheat crop is grown on them. Estimates by U.S. soil authorities indicate the U.S.S.R. has over three and one-half times more wheat land than the U.S., but the Soviets have

nothing to compare with the U.S. corn and cotton belts in terms of both soils and climate.

Climate: Climate has been more a limiting factor to expanding farm output in the U.S.S.R. than has land or soil resources. Relative to the U.S., the Soviet Union is situated much farther north. This latitudinal position, coupled with great distance from sources of moisture, has resulted in the severity and dryness of the Russian climate. The average growing season, indicated roughly by the frost-free period, is short even in central and southern Russia. The average frost-free season in Moscow is about 130 days, corresponding to central North Dakota. It is necessary to go as far south as Krasnodar in the Kuban region of northern Caucasus to find an average of 190 frost-free days or about the same as in east-central Kansas.

Population: In mid-1960 U.S.S.R.'s population was estimated as 214.4 million and that of the U.S. as 180.7 million. Within the last two decades, U.S. population has gained significantly on the Soviet. Before World War II, the Soviet population was over 45 percent larger than the American, but by 1960 this margin had narrowed to less than 20 percent. Part of this is attributed to Soviet losses sustained during World War II, estimated at about 20 million. But part of the U.S. gain is explained by increased birth rate.

War losses also have resulted in a numerical imbalance between men and women in the Soviet Union. Demographic estimates for 1959 list 82 men per 100 women in the U.S.S.R., compared to 98 men per 100 women in the U.S.

Soviet population is more rural than the U.S. with 51 percent of the population living in rural areas, whereas only 30 percent of the U.S. population is

rural, and only 8.7 percent lived on farms in 1950.

Labor Force: Consistent with its larger population, Russia also has a larger labor force. According to the Soviet census for 1959, the number employed in the U.S.S.R., excluding those in the military, was 96.5 million people. This figure, however, does not include 9.9 million members of collective farmers and workers families engaged in individual and subsidiary agricultural production. If they were included, the total Soviet labor force would be 106.4 million. The U.S. civilian labor force was 69.4 million workers in 1959, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

A much larger proportion of the Soviet labor force is employed in agriculture, about 45 percent, compared with an estimated 8 to 10 percent in the U.S. In 1959, almost 48.3 million workers were engaged in Soviet agriculture, including members of collective-farm households and other workers' families engaged in individual and subsidiary agricultural production. U.S. agricultural employment in 1959 averaged 5.8

million workers, or 8.4 percent of the total civilian labor force.

Capital: The Soviet Union has much less capital employed in agriculture.

For example, in 1960, there was a tractor for every 70 acres of sown cropland in the U.S., compared with one tractor for every 485 acres in the Soviet Union.

Agricultural Organization

There is a sharp contrast between agricultural organization in the two countries. American agriculture is characterized by individual farmers, for the most part, owning their own land and operating their own predominantly family-sized units. All land in the U.S.S.R. is nationalized and the operational unit is either a collective or state farm, which replaced the formerly predominant small peasant family farm.

Farm system and numbers: The U.S. had 3.7 million farms in 1960, of which 2.4 million were so-called commercial farms accounting for over 95 percent of all farm sales by farmers. Russia had 53,400 collective farms and 6,500 state farms in 1960. In addition, there were millions of small household plots.

The collective farms, or kolkhoz, is the predominant type, consisting of pooled holdings created by collectivization of formerly independent small peasant farmers. In 1960 collective farms accounted for 84 percent.

Theoretically, a kolkhoz is a producers' cooperative, electing its own management. Actually, it has become tightly controlled by the Soviet state and Communist Party authorities and is practically indistinguishable from other state enterprises. Unlike the workers in other state enterprises, however, members of

(Continued on Page 48)

• Final Rites Held For J. A. Goodwin

FUNERAL SERVICES for James A. Goodwin, 88-year-old pioneer ginner on the Texas Plains, were held Aug. 2 from the Second Baptist Church in Lubbock. Goodwin died at his home, July 31, after a short illness.

Known as "Daddy Jim" to hundreds in cotton ginning circles, Goodwin had been a West Texas residence since 1908 when he moved to King County and erected a gin.

Throughout his lifetime he not only was active himself in the ginning industry, but influenced many others to enter ginning in the Plains area.

He began ginning at the age of 19, opening a gin at San Augustine, his birthplace.

After moving to West Texas and operating the King County Gin three years, Goodwin moved to Cottle County where he started another gin.

He erected gins in Roaring Springs, East Afton, and later purchased a gin at Spur. During the 1940's he operated two gins in Lubbock County, selling his interests in 1952. However, he remained active in farming until his death.

Survivors include his wife and two sons, H. L. Goodwin, Roaring Springs, and Jack Goodwin, Lubbock; two daughters, Mrs. Roy Forkner and Mrs. H. C. Lewis, both of Lubbock; two step-sons, E. E. Moss Sr., Lubbock; and J. P. Moss, Floydada; one brother, D. M. Goodwin, and one sister, Mrs. Lucinda Pate, both of San Augustine; 17 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren.



J. A. GOODWIN

Canada

Soybean Crush Smaller

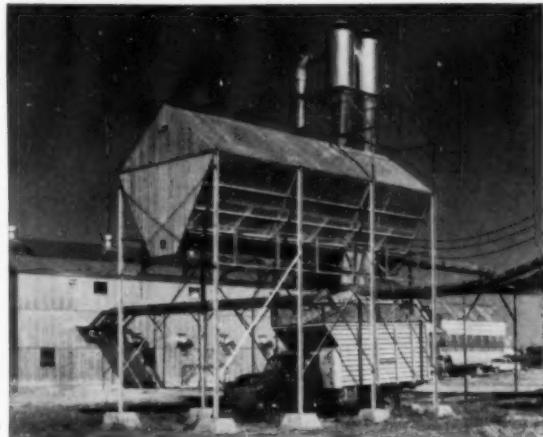
Canada's soybean crush from January-May totaled 6,325,600 bushels — down seven percent from the corresponding period last year.

Crushing of all oilseeds—233,736 short tons—through May of this year was slightly over the 1960 volume. Increased quantities of flaxseed and other oilseeds offset the smaller supply of soybeans.

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RAPID DELIVERY SEED HOUSE — 6 Doors on Each Side. Standard Sizes: 20-30-40 Tons or Larger Capacities.



BOTTOM DUMP BURR HOPPER — 25-35-45 Bale Capacities. Based on 500 pounds Burrs per Bale.

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METHYL TRITHION™ with DDT NEW POWER-PACKED COTTON INSECTICIDE

METHYL TRITHION insecticide is a great new development in cotton pest control because it's effective against both insects and mites.

But the big news is that Stauffer has combined METHYL TRITHION and DDT to produce a pesticide of unusual effectiveness. This combination controls boll weevil, cotton aphid, fleahopper, cotton leafworm, bollworm, pink bollworm, lygus bug and thrip. When used in repeated applications against these insects it also gives excellent control of the spider mite.

METHYL TRITHION-DDT is as economical to use as most other cotton pesticides. And it gives you two additional advantages: (1) Con-

trol of a wider range of insects than most other products, and (2) it's less hazardous to handle and apply than certain other widely used cotton pesticides.

METHYL TRITHION-DDT is available in dust and liquid formulations for use by ground equipment or aircraft. It is recommended for use only before bolls open. If spider mites are a special problem during the growing season, TRITHION® is recommended.

For more information see your dealer, or write to Stauffer Chemical Company, Houston, Lubbock or Weslaco, Texas; North Little Rock, Ark.; or Tampa, Florida. Address your inquiry to the office nearest you.

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
AUGUST 5, 1961

ACCO Announces Consolidations

Western, Southland Become Paymaster

BEN R. BARBEE, division president, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Abilene, has announced the consolidation of a number of Anderson, Clayton & Co. properties, along with a number of personnel changes under his direction.

All cottonseed and soybean mills now known as Western Cottonoil Co. and Southland Cotton Oil Co. are being consolidated into one division to be known as Paymaster Oil Mill Co. The new name, Paymaster Oil Mill Co., will affect plants located at Abilene, Littlefield, Pecos, El Paso, Lubbock, Plainview, Corsicana, Temple, Waxahachie, and Richmond, all in Texas; Jackson, Miss.; Tallulah, La.; Shreveport, La.; and Las Cruces, N.M.

Barbee has announced that W. D. Watkins, general manager of Western Cottonoil Co., will be vice-president and general manager of the new Paymaster Oil Mill Co., with headquarters in Abilene.

New Division Created

A new division is being created to be known as Paymaster Seed Farms, with headquarters at Plainview, Texas, with Dr. Harold Loden as manager. The Company's huge planting seed experimental and research farms, located near Plainview, are merchandising many outstanding brands of cotton and hybrid grains. According to Barbee, the Paymaster Seed Farms are expanding research and merchandising programs of planting seed.

Under Division President Barbee, there is being created a new department to direct the functions of marketing, advertising, and trade development. Barbee has named John Womble as the new director of this department, serving all the divisions of Paymaster.

A new department is being created to be known as Paymaster Soybean Oil Trading Department, with R. J. (Bob) Richardson from Jackson, Miss., as manager.

George Hall, presently assistant to Division President Barbee, will assume the duties of industrial relations director serving all Paymaster divisions.

Paymaster Feed Mills, with headquarters in Abilene, and branch operations at Dallas and San Angelo, has as its head and general manager, W. A. Williams. There were no announced changes in personnel or operations for the Paymaster Feed Mills.

Along with Barbee's announcements, W. D. Watkins, vice-president and general manager, also announced a number of personnel changes.

New Dallas Office

A new district office is being opened in Dallas, and Robert L. Horton, assistant general manager of Western Cottonoil Co., is being transferred to Dallas to assume the district managership for the Eastern District of Paymaster Oil Mill Co.

Roy Mack, Plains district manager at Lubbock, is being transferred to Abilene as director of personnel of Paymaster Oil Mill Co.

O. J. Jones will become general super-

intendent of Paymaster Oil Mill Co. Herbert Adams will assume the duties of assistant to general superintendent, assigned to Southland mills at Jackson, Corsicana, Richmond, Shreveport, Tallulah, Waxahachie and Temple.

George Brassell, Jr., Lubbock mill manager, will assume the duties of Plains district manager, and Rufus Grisham, assistant Lubbock mill manager, is being

promoted to manager of the Lubbock mill.

R. A. Montgomery, Pecos district manager, is being transferred to Abilene as crop and gin finance director in charge of all crop and gin loans.

W. R. Bickley, Pecos Oil Mill manager, will assume the duties of Pecos district manager replacing Montgomery.

The Memphis and Lubbock gin districts are being consolidated into one district, with headquarters in Lubbock, and Bill Quattlebaum of Elk City, Okla., will be the new district gin manager in Lubbock.

Barbee announced that the division president's headquarters will remain in Abilene with the following divisions under his supervision: Paymaster Feed Mills, Paymaster Oil Mill Co., Paymaster Seed Farms, Paymaster Soybean Oil Trading Department.

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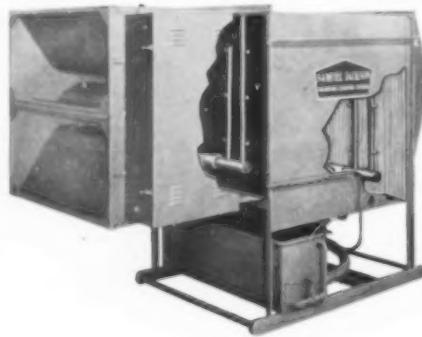
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SOUTH PLAINS OF TEXAS

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Abernathy Farmers Coop Gin
Abernathy (Plant #1)
Abernathy Farmers Coop Gin
Abernathy (Plant #2)
Spears Gin Co., Flomot
H. C. Nickels Gin Co., Goodland
Caudle Gin Co., Hale Center
Mayfield Coop Gin Co.
Hale Center (Plant #1)
Mayfield Coop Gin Co.
Hale Center (Plant #2)
Cotton King Gin, Inc., Lamesa
J. L. Smallwood Gin Co., Levelland
Lockney Coop Gin Co., Lockney
Lockney Gin Co., Lockney
Lovington Coop Gin, Lovington, N. M.
Slide Coop Gin Co., Lubbock
Owens Coop Gin Co., Ralls
Lockettville Gin Co., Ropesville

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

Borderland Farmers Coop Assn.
El Paso, Texas
Western Cottonoil Co.
El Paso (Clint Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co.
El Paso (Dell City Plant #1)
Western Cottonoil Co.
El Paso (Dell City Plant #2)
Western Cottonoil Co.
El Paso (Dell City Plant #3)
Western Cottonoil Co.
El Paso (Dell City Plant #4)
Western Cottonoil Co.
El Paso (Lobo Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co.
El Paso (Wildhorse Plant)
Coyanosa Gin Co., Inc., Pecos
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Alamo Plant #1)



Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Hermosa Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Mockingbird Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Pecos Saw Gin #1)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Pecos Saw Gin #2)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Santa Rosa Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Saragosa Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Sargent Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Tabosa Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Verhalen Plant)

SOUTH TEXAS

Brownsville Coop Gin
Brownsville (Plant #1)
Brownsville Coop Gin
Brownsville (Plant #2)
E. D. O., Inc., Chapman Ranch
Gregory Gin Co., Gregory
Tynan Coop Gin Co., Tynan

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AUGUST 5, 1961

SOUTHWEST TEXAS Cont.

Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Alamo Plant #2)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Balmorhea Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co.
Pecos (Coyanosa Plant)

PECOS VALLEY of NEW MEXICO

Artesia Alfalfa Growers Assn.
Artesia (Atoka Plant)
Artesia Alfalfa Growers Assn.
Artesia (Espuela Plant)
Artesia Alfalfa Growers Assn.
Artesia (Mill Gin)
Valley Coop Gin, Artesia
Bogle Farms, Dexter
Farmers Coop Assn. #5, Dexter
Farmers Coop Assn. #1, Hagerman
Cottonwood Gin Co., Lake Arthur
Farmers, Inc., Roswell
Roswell Gin Co., Roswell

OTHER WESTERN GINS

Deming Gin Co., Inc.
Deming, N. M. (Plant #1)
Deming Gin Co., Inc.
Deming, N. M. (Plant #2)
Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso, Tex.
(Animas, N. M., Plant #1)
Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso, Tex.
(Animas, N. M., Plant #2)
Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso, Tex.
(Elfrida, Arizona Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso, Tex.
(Kansas Settlement, Ariz., Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso, Tex.
(San Simon, Ariz., Plant)
Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso, Tex.
(Willcox, Arizona, Plant)
Duncan Valley Gin Co., Duncan, Ariz.
Western Cotton Products Co.
Phoenix (Eloy, Ariz. Plant)
Church-Borchard-Murphy Gin Co.
Brawley, California
San Joaquin Cottonoil Co.
Bakersfield, Calif. (Packwood Gin)
West Lake Grain & Cotton, Inc.
Stratford, California

MISSISSIPPI

Boland Planting Co., Estill

QUALITY

Introduction
on
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American Cotton Industry Faces Greatest Challenge Keeping U.S. Fiber the Best

Quality Program's Current Status

■ WM. RHEA BLAKE, Executive Vice-President, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

The harvesting and ginning season is an appropriate time for the cotton industry to be especially quality conscious. During this period, perhaps more than any other time of the year, direct action can be taken to help preserve cotton's fine inherent quality.

The aim of this special issue of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* is to provide practical information to guide these quality preservation efforts. We all must also recognize that our need to preserve and improve quality is not just a job for this season. It's a never-ending problem, one on which our competitors—synthetic fibers and foreign-grown cottons—will give us no rest. Top quality—in true spinning quality and use value—stands out as one of the cotton industry's most essential and important needs.

Cotton, like any other raw material, always has had certain problems associated with the maintenance of the best possible quality. Recently, however, these "normal" quality problems have been greatly intensified by technological advances in harvesting and ginning, and also in spinning.

After World War II, growers faced the vital necessity of achieving greater efficiency in cotton production. Much of the answer was found in mechanizing their operations. The development of mechanical pickers and other advanced practices, however, necessitated more elaborate gin machinery to remove the extra trash contained in roughly harvested cotton.

Textile mills also faced a similar pressing need to reduce costs. Therefore they stepped up their operations, used larger packages, modified job assignments and made other moves toward greater efficiency. At the same time, certain new chemical treatments—in particular the important wash-wear finishes for cotton—placed a premium on strength and other fiber qualities. The net effect of most of these recent developments has been to place more exacting performance requirements on cotton.

Emphasize Bale Value

Improvement and preservation of cotton's inherent quality, therefore, has become even more important in recent

years, and efforts to achieve this objective have been greatly intensified. The starting place for these is in preserving quality in harvesting and ginning by avoiding overdrying and overmachining, and by emphasizing bale value rather than just grade.

Joined in this far-reaching effort are producer, ginner, and merchant organizations, state and federal agencies, farm equipment manufacturers and dealers, gin machinery manufacturers and others. Cotton and textile trade publications and other media are giving excellent cooperation.

This program has had a tremendous impact. More attention is being paid to harvesting time, to bale value, to the use of moisture meters, and to other practices designed to preserve quality in harvesting and ginning. In short, the industry has become more quality conscious and is vitally concerned with improving existing harvesting and ginning practices.

At the same time, research programs centering around quality problems have been greatly intensified. Federal and state agencies and private companies are devoting greatly increased efforts and funds to this work. The cotton industry's own funds also are being used to support key research projects. These combined efforts have the ultimate objective of establishing U.S. cotton firmly in the position of the world's finest fiber.

Fact-finding research plays a vital role in these efforts. Examples are the pilot spinning plants at Clemson and Lubbock which are studying the influence of different harvesting and ginning practices on spinning and use value. Results so far have underlined the importance of developing fast, accurate methods of determining fiber length and length distribution.

Unmeasured Qualities

Currently, length distribution and the percentage of short fibers in cotton are not taken into account in everyday cotton marketing. The value of a bale of cotton is still determined primarily by grade and staple—even though we know there are other, unmeasured properties which help determine how well that bale will spin in the mill and how satisfactory a yarn and fiber it will make.

One of the cotton industry's biggest needs is true quality identification—knowing exactly what constitutes quality and being able to measure the elements of quality rapidly and economically. When this stage has been reached—when "top quality" instead of "top grade" gets the best prices—the industry will have the incentive it needs to improve quality and to preserve quality

through all the stages of production, harvesting, and ginning.

Unquestionably there will be some tough problems to solve. Time and patience will be necessary. Mechanization of harvesting is increasing each year, while at the same time more and more textile mills are speeding up their operations. Some of the things that intensify cotton's quality problem, therefore, are still increasing in influence. But at the same time, the cotton industry's educational and research programs are having an increased impact, and improvements in harvesting and ginning equipment and methods are showing real promise. The American cotton industry has every reason to believe that it can meet the challenge of modern technology and still produce the world's best textile fiber.

Quality Research for Farmer, Ginner

■ JOHN ROSS, Agricultural Economist, USDA-AMS, Clemson.

In the past four or five years, federal, state and private institutions have been engaged in a search for answers to the complex problems involved in cotton quality as indicated by spinning performance and product quality. At the outset it was recognized solutions would not be simple, as they involve interrelated quality factors as applied to production, marketing and manufacturing. Solutions were further complicated by the cost-price squeeze constantly facing producers and ginners in the shift to mechanization and by the ever-increasing demands for manufacturers to produce better cotton goods with enhanced quality at an equal or lower price. Therefore, the answers or possible leads in research are of great importance to farmer, ginner, merchant and spinner.

All segments of the industry have supported this quality research effort; this is evidence of its importance to all, both separately and as a group. Only through solution of the quality problem and establishment of a pricing system based on spinnability can cotton occupy its rightful place in the fiber market.

What are the more important quality results from this research effort that are of particular importance to both farmer and ginner in 1961? Equally important, how do these results tie the farmer and ginner to his customer, not only in 1961, but in the years immedi-

ately ahead? It is axiomatic that the spinner is as interested in cotton quality as the farmer and ginner.

Research results to date indicate improper drying to promote seed cotton cleaning in ginning drastically affects fiber properties, manufacturing performance and the quality of yarns and fabrics made from such cotton. Brittle fibers resulting from such action, when subjected to cleaning either in the gin or in the mill, tend to weaken and break. Yarn and fabric strength is a primary requisite in today's competitive cotton economy. Cleaning either seed cotton or lint will seriously affect these properties under adverse drying conditions.

Another finding relates to the effect of drying and cleaning on fiber length and length distribution. One of the most important properties of cotton of any given staple length is the pattern of length distribution prior to handling. To effect this distribution either by decreasing the proportion of long fibers or by increasing the proportion of short fibers (these two components do not necessarily change to the same degree) may result only in a decrease of 1 1/32-inch in staple length; but its effect in spinning yarn strength and fabric quality is much more serious than is implied in simple loss of length. Preliminary results show a consistent loss of long fibers under minimum or no drying conditions as cleaning is added. However, improper drying magnifies this decrease and its latent effect reaches maximum proportions as the cotton reaches the spinning frame.

What About Lint Moisture?

Another research finding relates to the tremendous drying effect which high ambient air temperatures and low relative humidity have on moisture removal in the modern gin without any artificial drying. Generally, in handling cotton, air is changed about five or six times in the modern ginning process; lint moisture can be reduced substantially in this situation. In some tests it was necessary to eliminate all heat on machine-picked cotton to achieve the recommended lint moisture level. As humidity and temperature change, and as moisture in the incoming loads increases, some drying may be necessary. However, farmers and ginners must realize that two or three 3-million BTU heaters can have a most significant and adverse effect on length, length distribution, spinning performance and product quality.

Of special importance to both farmer and ginner is the immediate bale value loss from overdrying. In every test conducted to compare excessive drying and cleaning with recommended practices, a loss in net bale value to the farmer occurred. This does not mean that price per pound was not higher for the cleaner, drier cotton. It does mean that the higher grade and the higher price per pound did not offset the lower weight of these bales, and there was a loss in bale value. This resulted from a shorter staple plus the extra foreign matter and moisture removed in the process and a consequent lighter bale at the higher price. A farmer sells cotton plus a certain amount of foreign matter in any grade, together with a lint moisture level of around six percent. If trash is removed (together with some lint and motes) and moisture is reduced, there is a sizeable weight loss. A farmer "banks dollars per bale, not necessarily cents per pound."

Another important research finding closely related to net value per bale lies in the color factor of grade. Each grade level carries a certain color element and trash level. A bale with Strict Low Middling color never can be graded higher than Strict Low Middling, regardless of trash level. Therefore, if a bale is cleaned to a grade level higher than its color designation, net bale value to the producer may be reduced, not only because of weight loss, but also because of reduced price per pound if the trash level is two or more grades higher than color designation, so that otherwise white cotton is classed as gray.

Turn Results Into Profits

What can farmers and ginners do in 1961 to capitalize on research results? First, a clear recognition of the grade level which can be achieved from good harvesting and ginning practices in any area at any specific time is extremely important. If mechanically-harvested cotton with good maturity and fiber strength values and a staple length of 1 1/16-1 3/32-inch falls within the Strict Low Middling range, any attempt to raise this grade level by processing generally will result in loss of dollars to the producer. This is particularly true if staple length is adversely affected. Loss in bale value may be accompanied by loss in reputation for any gin point or area, and this loss may be increased by the steadily narrowing differences for higher grades. Mills have learned that lower grades can be used to advantage, and within the past year they also have come to associate longer staple length with lower grades. For this reason, during the past few months there appears to be decidedly more emphasis than heretofore on staple length in the pricing system. This trend probably is due to two factors: an increasing demand for longer staples because of the more stringent demands on manufacturers for strength and appearance, and mills associating longer staple length, within any variety, with good spinning practices. Moreover, they appear willing to pay for length because they are aware that the first quality factor reduced in the handling process is staple length. They know also that length produces a stronger yarn and usually indicates they can expect more from longer staple cotton in the manufacturing process.

In the final analysis, the farmer, ginner and manufacturer are interested in the same things in cotton, and for identical reasons: quality, and the ability of cotton to perform. As Gaston Gage, dean of the Textile School, Clemson College, remarked recently, "Where can you find an industry where the demands on the raw material have increased so drastically, where a sheet sells for six percent less than it did 14 years ago in spite of a 75 percent wage increase, a 25 percent increase in the cost of supplies and equipment, substantial increases in capital equipment costs, accounting and house-keeping services, and about the same raw cotton costs. This has been accomplished only through technological progress and the use of better and better cottons. If progress is to be maintained in the face of increased competition, more and more will be demanded of cotton quality. Thus, the interdependence of the farmer and manufacturer will be even greater in the years to come in terms of delivering better quality to the mill door for consumption.

Using Machines for Quality Harvest

■ MARVIN HOOVER, Cotton Specialist, California Extension Service, Shafter.

Cotton growers in California's San Joaquin Valley know the many problems associated with machine picking cotton. Experience is a good teacher. Experiences with mechanical picking have resulted in greater knowledge and improved skills and techniques enabling growers to do a better job of machine picking for quality than they could do 10 years ago. Planning and close supervision of production and pre-harvest operations as well as management and operation of mechanical pickers during harvesting are all equally important in picking quality cotton. First emphasis is placed on growing the crop with mechanical picking in mind. Success depends upon the crop's final condition. The field and plants must be suited for machine harvesting if picking efficiency is to be high and cotton quality preserved.

To get this, a lot of advanced planning is done. Thought is given to field layout, even length of row as to prevent stopping to tramp the basket during harvest.

Growers recognize the importance of obtaining and maintaining a uniform stand of cotton and having uniform distribution of plants in the row. They also know that thinning to individual plants equally spaced is not necessary. They know that late season weed growth is decreased with high plant population as a result of increased shading. They have observed that low plant populations cause low branching plants which lean badly when loaded with bolls. They know that intermediate populations produce erect plants, while excessive populations where growth is rank cause severe lodging. Where expected plant height never is more than five feet, upwards of 40 thousand plants per acre (average of four inches or less between plants) are near optimum yields and machine picking efficiency. Where expected plant height is greater than five feet, around 25 to 30 thousand plants per acre help reduce lodging and produce satisfactory results otherwise.

Blocks Mechanization

Weeds and grasses are particularly undesirable with mechanical harvesting as they may cause "grassy" cotton. Weed control remains the principle problem in achieving complete mechanization of cotton growing. Combining flame and mechanical cultivation with occasional hand-hoeing and using layby chemicals are the two most satisfactory practices for controlling mid and late season weeds.

By the time of last cultivation attention is given to final row profile, beds should be uniform in height, width and shape, free of large clods, crest at base of the stalk and furrows wide. When excessive dirt is thrown to the cultivated row, harvesting efficiency may decrease because it is not always possible to pick bottom bolls. Also, when there is some uniform slope to the bed from the stalk base to the furrow, most leaves which fall from the plant are out of the way at picking time. When furrows are not centered between rows, the operator has

difficulty keeping machines centered on the row, harvesting efficiency is lower and bark is skinned from the plant.

Cotton growers know the available nitrogen supply influences yield more directly than any other controllable fertility factor. They know the primary function of nitrogen is to grow more vegetation, larger bolls, etc. Too much nitrogen can hurt mechanical harvesting. It can, where ample water is available, result in excessive growth which causes defoliation problems, late maturity and delayed harvest, poor fiber development of late-set bolls and more boll rots. Judicious nitrogen use combined with a moderate but continuous supply of irrigation water and timely insect control helps produce maximum yield in minimum time.

Timing of the last summer irrigation will determine, in large measure, harvest date. Adequate soil moisture is maintained for only about 40 days after the last boll which normally would mature has set. Maintaining high soil moisture later than this can delay defoliant applications because of later maturity, cause more prevalent boll rots, reduce harvesting efficiency because of "tight lock" caused by various boll rot fungi and reduce fiber quality. A well timed last irrigation permits earlier harvest, better defoliation and more satisfactory harvesting conditions, which consequently influence the amount of gin cleaning and drying necessary to get satisfactory grades without causing fiber damage.

Successful defoliation is becoming more difficult on many California farms because of late maturity resulting from use of high nitrogen rates. When striving for higher yields, defoliation and harvesting problems are compounded. Instead of one application of a defoliant being adequate, two or more are required. In some cases a dessicant must be applied to kill the second growth and destroy older green leaf that would not shed when treated with the defoliant.

More growers are finding that fully mature stressed plants may be machine picked satisfactorily without defoliation. In such cases, the soil within the field is fairly uniform as to soil texture and water holding capacity, and plants at the season's end are uniform in growth and maturity. If the crop is to be defoliated, most growers wait until at least 70 to 75 percent of the total yield is open before making applications. The top unopened bolls are fully matured.

Most growers have found that defoliation results in higher grades of cotton, because under good conditions few leaves remain to clog the spindles, add trash or stain fiber. Defoliation increases plants' exposure to the sun and air enabling them to dry more quickly and thoroughly, and mature bolls to open faster. Boll rots and damaging insect populations, such as the aphid which causes honeydew, are reduced. Besides reducing leaf trash, successful defoliation aids in more rapid seed cotton moisture evaporation and provides more safe picking time.

Field Preparation A Must

Field preparation for machine picking is necessary under irrigated conditions. Irrigation borders and ditches must be knocked down and filled. A clean smooth roomy headland or turn area of at least 25 feet in width aids the picker operator in turning and dumping at the end of the field. Many California growers have found that hand picking 15 to 20 feet of the end of rows helps reduce field

losses. Where the turn area is smooth and row ends have been hand picked the operator can have his machine at full speed when he comes to the first plants to be picked. Also, in leaving the field, there is no slow down of the picker which invariably results in low picking efficiency. When these practices are followed, loss on entering and leaving the field is eliminated.

Most growers know the importance of readying their pickers prior to each harvest season. Modernizing pickers with the latest improvements, replacing worn parts and giving machines a general overhaul is the rule. Because of the keen interest of picker manufacturers and their local dealers, California farmers have been able to have picker operators who are well trained in servicing, maintaining and operating the pickers. The operator is responsible for daily servicing of the machines. He knows the importance of field maintenance and makes periodic checks on cleanliness (after each dump) of the picker unit, keeps the unit and basket free of trash and makes periodic field adjustments as needed for best picking. When field conditions and plant size change, he adjusts the stalk lifters, pressure or crowder plates, moisture regulator or other settings.

Humidity Plays A Part

Problems with machine harvested cotton center around trash and moisture. Cotton harvested with excessive trash and seed cotton moisture may be adversely affected while stored on the gin yard or during ginning. If cotton is well grown, uniform in height, evenly matured and standing erect, harvesting for highest quality is not a difficult problem when persons in charge of harvesting make sure that cotton is not harvested when damp or wet. Excessive moisture in machine picked cotton results from picking too early in the morning, too late at night, or too soon after rain showers when cotton is still damp. A considerable amount of green leaves adds to overall moisture content. Most California growers try to harvest and take to the gin cotton with a moisture content below 10 percent. Moisture of seed cotton on the stalks is down to around eight percent before picking starts, and from one to more than two percent moisture may be added in harvesting. Growers are well aware of the role that relative humidity plays in the overall seed cotton moisture content. California ginners have helped bring this to the growers' attention by using seed cotton moisture meters at the gin, and humidity gauges and seed cotton moisture indicators in the field. Amount of moisture added by spindles in picking cotton will vary as the humidity varies; consequently, the operator adjusts his moisture setting. California growers have made considerable improvement over the last 10 years in bringing to the gin uniformly clean, dry machine picked cotton which must not be subjected to elaborate ginning treatments causing fiber damage.

When several pickers are operating in the same field, it pays to have all pickers dump into one trailer at the start of each day. Moisture content of early morning pickings will be higher than that harvested later. Also, if there is excess oil or other contaminants from servicing, all cotton picked first will be in one trailer. With one row pickers, lands are laid off so the outside wheel is straddling a row which has been harvested. This prevents shattering seed

cotton which would otherwise be harvested to the ground.

Formerly trailer tramping was common. Now trailers are filled but not tramped. Growers also have found that ample large trailers are necessary.

A quality job of machine harvesting is dependent upon first growing a crop "tailor made" for machine picking. The real key to success is how well the management uses the skill, techniques and knowledge he has acquired.

How We Machine Harvest for Quality

■ W. O. PEARCY,

W. H. TOWNSEND,

Cornerstone Farm, Altheimer,
Arkansas

Spinners need the best quality we can reasonably give them. So long as cotton is sold on grade and staple, however, we must have good grades. In production and harvesting we try to get cotton to the gin so we can get good grades with the least drying and cleaning. We try to get the highest grades possible and still protect quality.

Moisture is the most important problem in quality harvesting. Since we operate our own gin, we know it's hard to do a good job ginning cotton with too much moisture. We can turn out the best grades possible without damaging fiber when we pick cotton with eight percent (or less) lint moisture in the field. Cotton picked at night, early morning or even late in the evening is too wet. The extra drying needed to gin this kind of cotton may damage fiber.

We use our county agent's moisture broadcast to tell when to start pickers in the morning and when to stop them in the evening. Last fall he furnished us a "moisture broadcast record" which has spaces for recording the date, cotton lint moisture at 7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 in the morning plus the suggested starting and stopping time for pickers. The county agent broadcasts this information at these times and we use these starting and stopping times almost to the letter. We make money by staying out of the field when lint moisture is above eight percent.

Quality harvesting begins long before the machine is put in the field to pick cotton. We plan for machine picking in the spring before we start getting our land ready. Our entire production program—seedbed preparation, fertilization, weed control, cultivation, etc.—is done with mechanical picking in mind. Good machine picking doesn't "just happen"—it's planned.

'Grassy' Cotton Equals Loss

Grass in a field of hand pickers is not a problem. But, grass and mechanical pickers add up to a grade loss. (This can be bad this year with us back under a loan program and "grassy" cotton ineligible for the loan.) So, we try to make sure we don't have any grass which a picker can mix with seed cotton.

We control grass with chemicals—pre-emergence, post-emergence and flame cultivation. Spot spraying with herbicidal oil or Dalapon is used on scattered spots of Johnsongrass. We would have been lost this year without Kermex.

Lay-by chemicals are not recommended by the Extension Service for our area. Results have varied, but we wanted to see the effects on our own farm and used it on 30 acres last year. It left the field nice and clean for harvesting. However, we didn't have any weed or grass problems on the entire farm last year.

We got in a squeeze for tractors this spring when it came time to use herbicidal oil. We took our two "high-boy" spray machines and had six-row oil booms made for them. We oiled 100 acres a day with each machine—making two applications of oil on our 1,000 acres of cotton in two weeks. We are having a six-row flame cultivator attachment made for one of these high clearance rigs.

Grass control is aimed at having clean fields at picking time and leaving rows in good shape for machine operation. We leave the drill zone clean, laying it by without dirt in the drill. We hope to do away with all hoe labor. We feel that soon we will have materials and methods to reach this goal.

For the Gin, Not Silo

Defoliation is a standard practice since we machine harvest all cotton. Sometimes we get enough natural leaf drop, but this is not often and we figure we must chemically defoliate most of our cotton every year. Nobody is happy when cotton comes to the gin looking like it ought to be put in a silo. Defoliation doesn't always work like we want it to, but a poor job that only takes off some leaves beats leaving all of them on the plants.

We are not bothered much with late maturity. Our fertilization program helps prevent late maturity and produce desirable yields. We follow recommendations from the University of Arkansas soil testing laboratories. On most fields these recommendations call for 70-30-60.

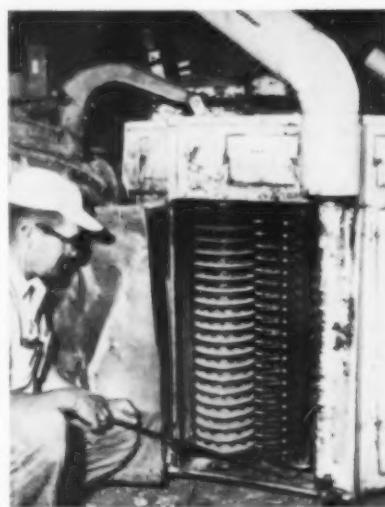
We like good wide turn-rows so machines can turn easily. These are kept clean and grass is disked down just before harvest time. Row-ends—15 to 20 feet are picked by hand. Except for our home crew—tractor drivers' families, etc.—this was all the hand picking on the whole farm.

Every year our four pickers (all two-row) are inspected by our mechanic, Charles Overton. Replacements and repairs make our pickers nearly as good as new. The two older pickers which were modernized about three years ago do about as good a job as the two late model pickers.

Pickers are operated as a unit with Charles supervising their operation. Moisture pads and doffers are checked at least once a day. If spindles are not cleaned off properly, adjustments are made to prevent gum build-up. Plant lifters and pressure plates are adjusted to field conditions. Generally, pressure plates are "allowed to flop" during first picking. This leaves some cotton but it strips off a minimum of green bolls.

We use barely enough water to clean the spindles. We've tried detergents in our water—but the best thing we found is a common household liquid detergent.

Picker baskets are cleaned before each basket dump and the picker head is cleaned thoroughly each time. This waste is never allowed to get into cotton in the basket or trailer. If cotton is extra trashy—as in late season after frost—we may stop the pickers and clean the basket and picker head between dumps. We wash the machines thoroughly with



A CLEAN MACHINE IS A MUST—
Charles Overton, picker operator supervisor, demonstrates use of a special tool he developed to aid in cleaning out cotton picker heads.

a high-pressure hose every morning before picking.

We send our picker operators to every training session possible. Our dealer usually has an operators' school every year. The boys enjoy these schools and pick up useful pointers on picker operation.

We have enough three-bale trailers to keep the pickers operating even during our busiest gin season. We never allowed anyone to tramp our cotton either in the basket or the trailer.

Trailers Are Grouped

We follow a strict gin-yard grouping at our gin. Trailers are grouped according to moisture and trash and ginned that way regardless. It's easier for us to do this since about 45 percent of the 3,000 bales a year we gin comes from our own farm. Let me explain how we group.

We gin all hand-picked cotton first thing in the morning. Since it is drier, the only cotton we hold over from evening until the next morning is hand-picked. We use our moisture meter to determine approximate moisture. You can't tell the exact moisture in a load of seed cotton, but you can tell if it's fairly dry or moist. More moist cotton usually has more trash.

We line up several trailers of like cotton and gin them together. Most of the trailers belonging to the same customers will be pretty much alike, so we gin all of Customer A's cotton in a block, Customer B's in another group, etc. Most customers don't follow the moisture broadcast as carefully as we do and their cotton generally will have more moisture.

How do customers like this gin-yard grouping? They don't care when cotton is ginned so long as they have enough trailers. In fact, we have an odd problem—sometimes a customer comes in with a trailer of cotton and leaves with an empty trailer without us seeing him. Then, it takes a little while to find out whose cotton it is.

We are not kidding ourselves—it takes a lot of effort, time, money and supervision for this sort of harvest program. But, it adds up to "harvesting for profits and quality." Profits—to stay in

business this year. Quality—to stay in the cotton-growing business in the years ahead.

Ginning Problems In Machine Picking

■ **VERNON MOORE**, Engineer in Charge, Cotton Ginning Laboratory, USDA-ARS, Stoneville.

"People are demanding more of cotton than ever before" is getting to be a familiar phrase no matter where cotton people gather or whatever segment of the industry they represent. This can be illustrated in a number of ways, but a comparison of trash content of various grades as they are classed in the market place will bring this point into sharp focus and point up one reason why gins have been installing more and more equipment in recent years.

In five short years the trade's conception of just how much trash each grade should carry changed the equivalent of over one full grade and in seven years about two grades in some instances (Fig. 1)¹. The trade's trash-wise conception of a Low Middling bale of cotton in 1958 was the same as it was for a Strict Low Middling bale of cotton in 1953. The Strict Good Ordinary 1958 bale contained 17 pounds less foreign matter than the 1953 bale of the same grade designation. The 1953 Good Middling contained only four pounds more foreign matter than the 1960 Strict Low Middling. This is not to say that the ginner should try to remove all trash. Color is just as important as trash in terms of grade designation. Therefore, the ginner should not try to clean cotton more than the color allows for the particular grade in question. To do so will cost the farmer money.

As would be expected, the picker and card waste also has come down in proportion to the amount of trash in various grades. A mill buying 100,000 bales of Strict Low Middling cotton in 1958 was actually getting close to one million more pounds of usable material than it was in 1946.

During this same period the foreign matter content of cotton coming to the gin did not change a great deal. In 1953 it required an average of 1,367 pounds of hand-picked cotton and an estimated 1,525 pounds of machine-picked cotton to make a 500-pound bale as compared with 1,417 and 1,472 pounds respectively in 1960². During this same period machine harvesting more than doubled. In just two years, 1958 to 1960, it increased 19 percent. This mechanically-picked cotton is more difficult to clean than hand-picked cotton. As a general rule it contains more moisture and the foreign matter is embedded among the fibers.

Thus the ginner is faced with working with a raw material which has not improved a great deal—yet it must be made almost two grades higher trash-wise than

¹ Cotton Grade Studies, Dorothy Nickerson, Josephine J. Tomaszewski, and Frank E. Newton, Standardization Section, Standards and Testing Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, May, 1959, and Cotton Grade Survey for 1960.

² Charges for Ginning Cotton, Costs of Selected Services Incident to Marketing, and Related Information, Market Organization and Cost Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

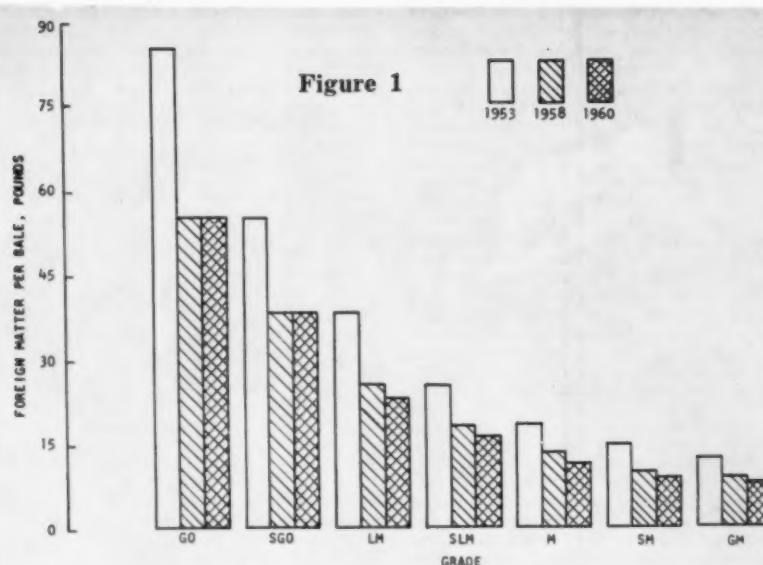


Figure 1

was the case a few years ago in order to maintain the same grade level for the producer.

The fact that the gin can do this and still preserve fiber quality to meet the ever-increasing demands of the spinner is an achievement to which the ginning industry can justifiably point with pride.

Gin machinery manufacturers and research staffs of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Research Laboratories have been hard pressed to provide the equipment and techniques to meet this ever-increasing demand. The ginner's pocketbook has been depleted considerably in his efforts to keep his plant up to date and meet the customer demands. The people responsible for making up the Cotton Standards, the Cotton Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, can attest to the fact that the ginner has done a good job. One of their greatest problems in making up Grade Standards is finding bales which contain enough trash for use in preparing various grade boxes.

One of the first considerations in developing and testing new or modified equipment by the research staff of the Ginning Laboratories is quality preservation. Regardless of how good a piece of equipment shows up grade- or capacity-wise, it is not approved for release to the industry if, when used properly, it causes adverse effects on spinning performance.

The studies at the Laboratories and with cooperating agencies have led to recommendations on the amount of gin machinery to preserve spinning quality on the one hand and produce satisfactory bale value for the producer on the other.

Experience has shown cotton varieties produced in the rain-grown areas of the Belt, for all practical purposes, have about the same cleaning characteristics. Tests by Warren Garner and his staff at the Clemson Ginning Research Laboratory, show that very little cleaning is needed on the relatively clean early-season, hand-picked cottons harvested on the small Southeast farms. A master feed control unit to meter the seed cotton into the system, a full tower drier or the equivalent, seven to 14 cylinders of seed cotton cleaning, a bur or stick-and-green-leaf machine and large extractor feeders is all the machinery necessary to yield satisfactory grades from these cottons which are rapidly disappearing from the scene (Fig. 2). During the middle and later part of the season one lint cleaner in addition to the foregoing machinery was found desirable.

More Elaborate Gin

Tests at Clemson and Stoneville show that for machine-picked cotton, rough hand-picked, and snapped cotton a much more elaborate gin is necessary to obtain

grades acceptable to the mills and to yield good returns for the producer. The Midsouth has more moisture generally than the Southeast and therefore more drying is needed on the hand-picked cottons. Because of moisture which is added on the picker spindles more drying generally is needed on the machine-picked than on the hand-picked cottons in both areas. The gin to handle these roughly-harvested cottons is shown in Fig. 3. It consists of a feed control, two full-size tower driers or the equivalent, a boll trap, 12 to 14 cylinders of seed cotton cleaning, a bur machine or stick-and-green-leaf machine, large extractor feeders, and two lint cleaners. Preliminary tests have not shown that the smoother leaf cottons coming into widespread use will materially change these recommendations.

Cotton produced in irrigated areas have had better cleaning characteristics than rain-grown varieties. V. L. Stedronsky and his staff at the Southwestern Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M., have found that the same amount of seed cotton cleaning machinery shown in Figure 3 with just one lint cleaner will yield satisfactory quality in most cases from the machine-picked cottons while two lint cleaners are required for machine-stripped cotton.

Tests at all the Laboratories and those made in cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Service have pointed up the importance of proper moisture control. Over-drying sets the stage, so to speak, for fiber damage during cleaning and ginning. This damage shows up as reduced staple length and lower spinning performance. Tests have shown that from an overall standpoint it is best to hold the moisture content of the lint at six, (plus or minus one percent) for cleaning and ginning. In the very dry areas of the Belt, cotton may reach the gin with a moisture content as low as four percent. Obviously this cotton should not be dried at all.

Value Is A Compromise

These foregoing recommendations are based on obtaining highest dollar returns for the producer consistent with spinning quality preservation. The highest bale value is not necessarily obtained by the highest grade. To obtain high grades, weight must be removed; therefore bale value is a compromise between bale weight and grade. Furthermore, it is a waste of money to clean cotton beyond its potential color grade. For example, cottons which are only Strict Low Middling in color should not be cleaned beyond that grade trash-wise. It may be

Figure 2

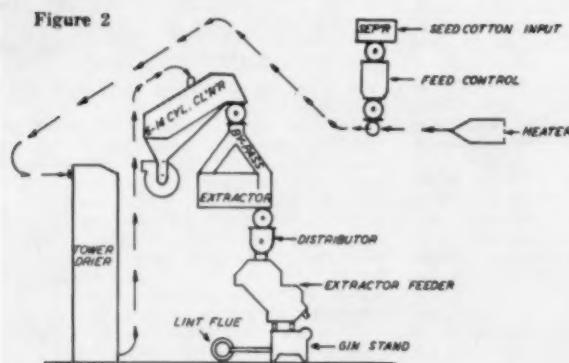
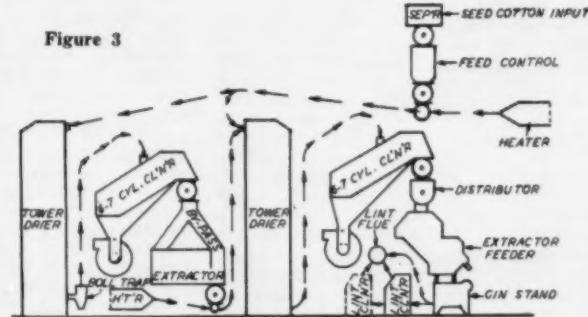


Figure 3



raised to a Middling or Strict Middling Grey but the farmer has lost money in the process; about one-half cent per pound in addition to some 5 to 10 pounds in bale weight, and spinning performance of the cotton certainly has not been improved by additional cleaning. Premiums and discounts between various grades and staples, of course, have a great deal to do with the highest dollar value per bale for the farmer. But generally speaking, with the spreads which have prevailed during the past few years, the ginner should work toward turning out Middling and Strict Middling from clean hand-picked cottons and predominantly Strict Low Middling from the average machine-picked cottons. Some very good machine-picked cottons will turn out Middling, in fact, quite a bit in the Western areas. By the same token, the rough machine-picked cottons will have a predominance of Low Middling grades.

A study made during the 1960-61 season by Z. M. Looney of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Edsel Harrell of the Stoneville Ginning Laboratory, pointed out that lint cleaning cannot be expected to raise all cotton to the Strict Low Middling level, and it pays the farmer to harvest his crop as carefully as is economically possible. Carefully harvested cotton brought to the gin will be reflected in the sample*. This study showed that from roughly harvested, machine-picked cotton all bales sampled were Low Middling or below in grade after a moderate amount of seed cotton cleaning and before lint cleaning. After one lint cleaner, seven percent of the bales had been raised to Low Middling Plus, and after two lint cleaners 82 percent of the bales were raised to Low Middling, 22 percent to Low Middling Plus and 60 percent to Strict Low Middling.

At another plant, ginning less trashy machine-picked cotton, only 57 percent of the cotton sampled was Low Middling or below prior to lint cleaning. After one lint cleaner 67 percent of the bales were above Low Middling and after two lint cleaners 92 percent were above Low Middling. Of this 92 percent, 24 percent were Middling, 12 percent Strict Low Middling Plus, 24 percent Strict Low Middling and 34 percent Low Middling Plus. A complete report covering this work is now being processed.

Constant Revisions

Even with careful harvesting the ginner is hard pressed to maintain a profitable grade level for the farmer with the conception of various grades being revised upward so rapidly by the trade. Color and trash of cleaned cottons are not necessarily the same as in the Universal Cotton Standards, therefore these Standards are not necessarily a yardstick of what the farmer will receive for his cotton. Use of extra cleaners in the past several years to take care of excess trash resulting from mechanical harvesting now removes so much trash that many cottons are being upgraded. For example, many cottons which were Middling or Strict Low Middling in leaf and color a few years ago, now have leaf that is equal to that of a considerably higher grade. Because cotton is being upgraded some gins have installed three or even four lint cleaners.

A final word about drying; as mentioned earlier, over-drying sets the stage for fiber damage to occur during the

* Economic Research Service report in process.

various gin processes. In addition to reduced spinning quality which does not show up until cotton is on the spinning frames, the farmer loses money directly in reduced staple length and bale weight and the ginner burns needless fuel. Using data from a study made several years ago and applying 1960-61 market values showed that even though grade was improved, the farmer lost money*. In drying from five to three percent lint moisture it can be assumed that the staple length will be reduced 1/32 of an inch. In addition to the 10 pounds of moisture per bale removed by drying it is assumed that three additional pounds of trash will be removed from Strict Low Middling bales and four pounds from Low Middling bales. It is further assumed that because of this additional drying, every third Strict Low Middling bale will be raised to Middling and every other Low Middling bale will be raised to Strict Low. Using these assumptions, the normally dried Strict Low Middling averaged \$163.64 per bale while the over-dried cotton of the same grade averaged \$158.14—a loss of \$5.50 per bale for the producer. Values for Low Middling grades averaged \$150.47 for normal dried cotton and \$147.35 for over-dried, a difference of \$3.12. These differences will vary from year to year depending on the market, but it will probably always be safe to say that nobody profits from over-drying cotton.

* Looney, Zolton M., and Ghetty, Joseph L., "Effects of Tandem Lint Cleaning on Bale Values, Weight Changes, and Prices Received by Farmers," Marketing Research Report No. 397, Marketing Economics Research Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, May, 1960.

Why A Farmer Must Stress Bale Value

■ H. A. MADSEN, Cotton Farmer, Gulf Coast Area, Danevang, Texas.

Like other cotton farmers, I am interested in cotton's welfare and future. This year I am growing 215 acres of cotton on my farm in Danevang, Texas, which is 10 miles south of El Campo. I usually produce about a bale per acre, most of which is machine harvested. Being close to the Gulf, one of our big problems is that we often get lots of rain in the fall, which can hurt quality.

Many cotton farmers tend to take a lot for granted—markets, acreage, the checks for cotton, etc. We need to take more interest in our cotton, not only to assure a profit that will keep us in business now, but also to obtain quality fiber that will keep our customers coming back for more cotton.

Our first obligation is a good job of producing and harvesting. This means planting a good variety, fertilizing properly, controlling insects and diseases, etc.

We must be concerned about what happens to our cotton after it's harvested, particularly during ginning. An improper ginning job can not only cost the producer, but also can damage fiber, causing mill customers to take a loss. On the other hand, a good ginning job can preserve cotton quality while getting highest bale value for the producer.

Bale value is well worth keeping an eye on. Two important things happen

when the producer goes after highest bale value instead of grade alone: he gets more money for his cotton and the ginner can do a better job of preserving quality for the mill.

Grade Isn't Everything

We producers sometimes find it mighty tempting to go all out for highest possible grade because on the surface it appears that this is the road to a bigger check. This isn't always the case; total cash value of a bale also involves bale weight and staple.

Let me illustrate with a simple formula: Cash Value = Price (grade, staple, preparation or character) times Weight. It's easy to see that even though excessive drying and cleaning often can get higher grade than might be possible with moderate treatment, the farmer can lose since weight and staple are reduced.

Suppose the producer carries some machine picked, mid-season white cotton to the gin. Assume this cotton is dried to a recommended moisture level of five to seven percent and cleaned only enough to get the maximum grade the color of the cotton permits. Research has indicated that about half of the bales could be expected to grade Middling and the other half Strict Low Middling.

Now let's see what can happen to this same cotton, and the farmer's profit, if the cotton gets too much drying—say, down to a lint moisture of three percent—and excessive cleaning.

The producer would come out ahead on grade. In fact, tests have shown that about two-thirds of the bales could be expected to go Middling and the other third Strict Low Middling. But the bales wouldn't weigh as much because extra drying takes out about five pounds for each one percent drop in moisture, and added cleaning takes out some lint as well as trash. Staple also would be reduced by about 1/32 of an inch due to fiber breakage. In other words, the extra drying and cleaning improved grade, but reduced staple and left fewer pounds of cotton to sell.

The result under last year's scale of premiums and discounts, the producer comes out way ahead with the proper treatment even though grade was lower. How much he gains depends on seed cotton condition and premiums and discounts for grade and staple prevailing at the time of sale. Using excessive drying and cleaning to get highest possible grade can be extra costly this year because, as a whole, there's not as much difference in prices between grades.

It's something each of us should figure out before our cotton is ginned. By working with our ginner—and he's as anxious as we are to do a good job, because extra drying and cleaning also cost him—we can decide what practices will result in the biggest check.

Grouping Seed Cotton

One big obstacle yet to be overcome results from many different types, or conditions of seed cotton being brought to the gin. One trailer of cotton on the gin yard may be wet with lots of foreign material, while cotton in the next trailer may be clean and dry. When this is the case, the ginner can't be expected to do the best possible job on both trailers of cotton. It just isn't possible to adjust gin equipment that fast.

Some form of seed cotton grouping is needed to cope with this problem. It takes a little effort from both producers

and ginners, and we farmers must be willing to give up our old idea of "first come, first served," but it would be worth it.

So, going for total bale value instead of grade alone brings us producers the most money, and certainly that should be incentive enough. But there's another mighty important reason for those who want to continue growing cotton—and more of it. I'm referring, of course, to winning bigger markets, which eventually is reflected in more cotton acres for producers.

Excessive drying and cleaning, in addition to reducing bale value, can harm cotton's quality. This causes trouble in the mill—higher costs for the spinner, lower product quality and less incentive to buy cotton. After all, mills have a wide selection of fibers from which to choose, and they'll choose cotton only if it can compete in quality as well as price. And while we producers tend to forget what happens to our cotton after it's sold, the fact remains that the better cotton we can provide the more will be used and the more we'll need to grow to supply our markets.

Starts With Farmer

I've discussed total bale value as related to ginning, but I don't want to leave the impression that it's something that should be done—or even can be done—at the gin and by the ginner alone. It starts on the farm with us producers when we're growing our cotton and harvesting it. It's a lot easier for ginners to do a good job on clean, dry cotton that has been grown and harvested wisely than on damp, trash cotton resulting from careless production and harvesting practices.

It's not always an easy job. It requires a lot of careful planning and study, wise use of recommended practices and close cooperation with our ginner. But it's a job that must be done if we producers are to get the most money for our cotton today, and if we're to sell—and grow—more cotton in the future.

Working With Farmers To Preserve Quality

ULYS WARD, Manager, Cotton Gin Dept., Gideon-Anderson Lbr. Co., Gideon, Mo.

Each year cotton producers and ginners grow more aware of the textile industry's need for better quality cotton. This means cotton fiber that gives the highest spinning performance and turns out better end products.

Spinners say this need comes from new developments in their industry. It also comes at a time when farmers are using more mechanical harvesters to reduce the cost-price squeeze and because of hand labor shortage.

In describing cotton quality, we hear mill buyers, who come to our gin to buy cotton, use such terms as strength, fibrograph, micronaire, character, length and length uniformity in addition to grade and staple. These terms have a definite meaning to some people in the cotton industry and little to no meaning to others.

To the grower, quality means grade and staple. The higher the grade, the

higher the quality and, as a rule, each grade means \$5 to \$15 more for each bale he takes to the gin. Quality, to the grower is very simple, higher grade, longer staple, more money.

Some growers go to a minimum amount of trouble to get higher grade, expecting the ginner to turn a high grade out of any cotton he brings to the gin. However, some of our more progressive growers' attitude regarding quality has changed. They now are thinking of total bale value rather than grade and staple alone.

Quality to the spinner, means cotton of a desired grade and staple having other characteristics enabling it to be handled by his machinery with minimum trouble. His concern is not only with the way cotton performs on spinning frames and looms, but with the effect some cotton qualities have on his end products. So, the spinner describes quality in such terms as strength, fineness, length and length uniformity and has instruments to measure these characteristics.

No Effect on Growers' Price

The grower doesn't understand these terms because they are not used at country points. In other words, these measurements are not applied at places where quality can be damaged and do not directly affect the price the individual grower receives.

If the spinner's instruments were simple enough to be used at the ginners level, so that premiums and discounts could be applied, farmers would be more interested in quality preservation than they are at the present time.

In between the grower and the spinner is the cotton ginner. The modern ginner is in a most unenviable position. He has more problems than anyone, he has to please more people, and, he has to invest more money each year in plant equipment to keep modern. In recent years, the ginner has had a dwindling supply of cotton with which to meet an increased operating cost. He must deal with two sets of quality standards—farmer customers demand highest possible grade in dollar value for their cotton, and the spinner, on the other side, insists that his must perform in a certain manner at the mill.

But progress is being made. Various mill interests have recognized our efforts with such statements as "ginning practices should certainly be commended"—"definite progress is being made"—"we appreciate your efforts"—"less evidence of overheating" and "harvesting and ginning shows less fiber damage".

The most important person to the ginner is his farmer customer. It's easy for the farmer to get the value of cotton at the producer level. All he has to do is to take a sample to a government classing office, and then, take his green card to the county ASC office and get the government loan rate for that particular grade and staple of cotton. Most Missouri gins handle this detail for him as an added service.

Please Him or Lose Him

The producer will insist that the ginner empty his trailer promptly, and turn out the highest grade possible. If he doesn't, the farmer takes his cotton to another gin. In the days of slow transportation this wasn't a serious problem because a farmer with one bale and a team of mules wouldn't drive five miles to get a higher grade, but today, with four bales of cotton loaded on a trailer,

an extra 10 or 20 miles to a modern gin, or to a gin that will turn out a higher grade, presents no problem. The ginner must please his customer or lose him.

But the ginner cannot disregard what buyers tell him about cotton quality at the mills. Traditionally Missouri ginners buy over 90 percent of the cotton that doesn't go into government loans. Naturally, the ginner must pay attention to what mill people tell him because he depends upon them to buy the cotton he has purchased.

We, at Gideon-Anderson, always have believed in doing the best job possible in handling and ginning cotton. We have kept our gin modern by installing some new equipment nearly every year.

We try to keep up with the latest information on cotton ginning. I go to nearly every ginner's meeting that is held, and our ginner and myself attend the Mid-South Cotton Gin Operator Schools in Memphis. This helps us do a better job, and of course, this pleases our customers.

When we attempted to group cotton on the gin yard according to drying and cleaning needs we created the biggest problem we've had in customer relations in recent years. Many farmers had a trailer shortage and didn't want to wait long to get their trailer emptied.

We believe we solved this problem in a sensible manner. Last year we built 50 trailers holding four bales each, for use of our customers, and stocked several more to sell. We then built pole-type sheds to house them. Now, when a customer brings in a load of cotton we tell him to drop the hitch on his trailer, pick up one of ours and go get another load.

This leaves us free to handle the cotton as we see fit, to group it according to cleaning and drying needs, to gin it in the way it ought to be ginned without having the farmer stand around advising the gin crew on efficient gin operations and trying to hurry everyone else so he can get his trailer.

Handling cotton with our own trailers has other advantages. If the cotton is wet, or contains a lot of trash, we try to gin it immediately, because we know that such cotton is likely to deteriorate from one-half to one and one-half grades when stored for a short while. We can then keep the dry, clean cotton to gin later because it can be stored safely. By using our men and tractors in the gin yard, less damage is done to buildings, sheds, and other equipment.

Tell the Customer

We have teamed up with the Extension Service in getting good sound information to our customers on proper operation of mechanical pickers. Our county agent is usually present at each meeting with leaflets covering the latest developments and operating methods. We try to make sure that each customer gets a pamphlet. This information helped improve the quality of seed cotton coming to our gin. A few years ago some customers operated pickers around the clock. Now, we seldom find one operating at night, usually they stay out of the field until cotton is dry enough to pick.

Last September, after we had built the parking sheds and 50 trailers, we had an open house. We invited customers in to see the trailers, the sheds, and some new gin machinery we had installed. They were very interested, and commented favorably. Barbecue and cold

drinks were served in one of the sheds, after which, our county agent, a representative from National Cotton Council and our Extension cotton ginning specialist from the University of Missouri discussed the farmers and ginners responsibility in cotton quality maintenance.

The fellow from the Extension Service really laid it on the line. He told our customers things that we wouldn't dare tell them. He told them some of the operating problems we have at the gin, and then pointed out several things they could do during harvesting to improve cotton quality and, at the same time, help ginners handle it in the fastest, most practical manner. This type of meeting is important enough that we

are likely to do it again.

We feel that all this has contributed to an improved relationship with our customers. We are certain that it has helped our operations. We can do most of the things necessary to preserve cotton quality at the gin.

Ginners across the Belt have worked hard and invested a lot of money to earn the praise they have received from the mills. But the ginner can't do all this alone. It will take the combined efforts of producers and ginners, working in groups, together with Extension specialists, National Cotton Council field representatives, county agents, vocational agricultural teachers and other such organizations, to preserve the quality of the life blood of the South.

What's Going On

JASPER JERNIGAN, Cotton Specialist, Alabama Extension Service, Auburn.

B. F. SMITH, Executive Vice-President, Delta Council, Stoneville.

EDWARD H. BUSH, Executive Vice-President, Texas Cotton Ginners Association, Dallas.

E. A. EGAN, Field Services Director, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno.

SOUTHEAST

To offset practices which tend to lower cotton quality, Extension Service personnel have cooperated with industry and allied organizations of the cotton trade to promote among cotton farmers an educational program designed to maintain high quality cotton.

Currently, a series of mechanical picker and ginning clinics are being held to give farm owners, picker operators, and ginners, information which will help maintain quality in mechanically-harvested cotton.

Participating on these programs are Extension specialist, representatives of the Textile Manufacturers Association, USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratories and factory technicians from farm machinery companies.

Farmers are adopting practices which will enable them to maintain high quality cotton when using mechanical harvesting methods.

The Foshee Gin Co. in Red Level, Ala., is working closely with their customers to encourage picking only dry cotton with mechanical harvesters. Wagons are furnished to customers who are using mechanical pickers in order to group machine picked cotton and gin it in large lots.

Gins in the Wilsonville and Harpersville area of Alabama are grouping cotton according to moisture and trash content and are using only the machinery needed for drying and cleaning cotton

Quality Programs Now Being Used Across the Belt

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is compiled from articles written by the above authors citing programs now being utilized in their respective areas. Due to space limitations, a complete report cannot be given, however, the main ideas on what is being done, and what is giving the best results are included.

in their area. These ginners also assist in furnishing wagons and storage for machine picked cotton to enable them to group their cotton on the gin yard according to moisture and trash content.

Ginners in the Northern Alabama area, Sand Mountain and the Tennessee Valley, are assisting in organizing mechanical picker operator clinics to teach the techniques of operating mechanical pickers to maintain seed cotton quality. These ginners also are assisting growers in grouping cotton on the gin yard according to moisture and trash content.

Through the joint effort of Extension Service and the organized county cotton promotion committees in each county throughout the state, a very intensive educational program is being conducted for growers who are using mechanical harvesters to help them follow production and harvesting techniques which will enable them to maintain high quality cotton.

MID-SOUTH

A coordinated, sustained effort on an area-wide basis to preserve and improve Delta cotton quality was launched in 1960 with the formation of the Delta Council Cotton Quality Improvement Committee. This group includes representatives of all cotton interests, agencies and organizations serving the area, both public and private.

Objectives of the Delta Cotton Improvement Program are:

- To extend and emphasize the superior properties of Delta-grown cotton.
- Encourage the planting of pure seed of adapted varieties with good spinning qualities.
- To improve varieties with emphasis on

fiber properties of strength, length, length uniformity, fineness, and other properties conducive to good mill performance.

■ Quality preservation through proper cultural, harvesting, ginning and handling practices.

■ Further development of cotton research closely related to Delta conditions and their relationship to future quality improvement.

In 1960, committee action included:

■ Sponsorship of mill tours aimed at acquainting farmers and ginners with mill problems.

■ The Delta Cotton Quality Improvement Forum held on Aug. 10 in Greenwood and attended by 1,000 farmers and ginners throughout the area. Craig Smith, president of Avondale Mills and president of National Cotton Council, was keynote speaker.

■ Television programs emphasizing cotton quality preservation.

■ Numerous news articles and radio announcements emphasizing proper defoliation, harvesting, ginning, etc.

■ County and community meetings in every county in the area were held. County Agents served as quarterbacks for these county and local follow-up efforts with emphasis placed on cultural practices, harvesting and ginning to preserve fiber quality.

■ The teletype network for the Agricultural Weather Forecasting Service was utilized as a medium for the dissemination of special bulletins on field conditions, moisture content of cotton, humidity, etc.

In addition, 100 cotton mills were selected and contacted by special letter with regard to efforts being made in the Delta to improve cotton quality. Attention of cotton mills was called to the fact that more than 500,000 bales of cotton each year were identified by the copyrighted Delta Council Bale Identification tag. They were asked to contact the Council with regard to any trouble encountered from area cotton, with follow-up action assured to the farmer and ginner.

Attention also is being directed toward expanding cotton research efforts in the Delta aimed at enabling farmers to produce more economically and at the same time preserve and improve fiber qualities.

Plans for 1960 call for intensification of efforts with particular emphasis on cultural, harvesting and ginning practices.

SOUTHWEST

Southwest farmers and ginners know that cotton quality preservation is a must. Recently, accelerated efforts have been directed at preserving quality while reducing labor and production costs in growing, harvesting and ginning the crop. Much good work has been done by Texas Agricultural Extension Service through its county agents and state specialists. Extension workers are conducting a concerted campaign through "The 7-Step Cotton Program", to bring farmers and ginners the latest research information on quality preservation. Many hundreds of meetings with farm-

ers and ginners have been held. Gin schools and clinics, production meetings, insect control meetings, harvesting meetings, defoliation meetings, irrigation meetings, cotton picker operator schools, cotton production meetings and cotton quality meetings are jointly and cooperatively being planned and conducted throughout the year by various organizations under the impetus of the Extension Service. This program is producing results and is well received throughout the area. Coupled with this effort are research projects to provide additional information which can be brought to bear on area problems.

The Cotton Research Committee has performed outstanding service with their research studies pointed toward reporting moisture content at which Texas and Southwestern crops are being processed in cotton gins. A fiber and spinning laboratory under the auspices of the CRC has been established at Texas Technological College and is available for this work.

Research studies in harvesting and their related efforts are under way. Some of these are cooperative and USDA regional studies and others are local. Area research in cotton ginning is being conducted at USDA Ginning Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M. Studies on roller ginning, seed cotton cleaning and efficiency, as well as trash disposal and other related problems are being studied. Cotton organizations in the State are assisting through publicity at meetings and through publications showing the research results. The entire range of the problem is being studied through the auspices of the Cotton Research Committee and cooperatively with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations and USDA at our four national educational institutes.

FAR WEST

California and Arizona have long been conscious of the problem of producing high quality cotton and have approached the problem somewhat differently than the rest of the Belt.

Thirty-five years ago, when it was established that cotton was well adapted to the San Joaquin Valley, growers joined together for the specific purpose of producing a single product of uniform quality that would be acceptable to mills. In 1925, a one variety law was enacted by the Legislature and a program of cotton breeding research, variety testing and experiments in improving cultural practices was initiated. In addition to improvements in quality and strength, great strides have been taken to increase production per acre. Development of the present Acala 4-42 cotton, a wilt-resistant, high quality, strong high yielding variety has required a cooperative program of breeding research and seed distribution. The research, a joint project between USDA and the University of California, has been carried on at the

Shafter Cotton Field Station and other locations.

The liaison between breeding and the growers is a non-profit grower's corporation known as the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors. This organization is responsible for not only distribution of the planting seed but for its production once the strain has been selected at the Shafter research station.

With the exception of the Imperial Valley, California is still a one variety state. Arizona has followed a similar program to improve quality through variety selection and breeding. Arizona, however, no longer is truly a one variety state.

Cultural Practices:

Cultural practices and, especially, insect and diseases control have a direct effect upon cotton quality. Excellent cooperation among cotton planting seed distributors, cotton growing associations, USDA and State Experiment Stations has resulted in three things: realization by the cotton grower that to produce high quality cotton, diseases and insects must be controlled; development of disease resistant varieties, effective insecticides and pesticides, resulting in an efficient control program for the Western Cotton Belt; development of efficient methods of applying disease and insect control materials.

Harvesting:

California and Arizona pick a higher percentage of cotton by machine than any other section of the Belt. The first machines created many problems by increasing the trash content, presumably increasing twist of fibers, and creating ginning problems. Both California and Arizona cotton growers have learned that care in harvesting is much more important under machine picking conditions than under the old hand method. As a result, and especially in the last few years, Western cotton growers have become more critical in selecting picking machines. Ten years ago, the objective was merely to get the cotton picked. Today, the objective is to get the cotton picked in a manner that will result in a high quality production. In the last few years, more attention than ever before has been given to defoliation, moisture content at the time of picking, and scraping.

Ginning:

Because ginning is most important in preserving quality, and because of mechanization of the picking processes, a number of new improvements in ginning techniques have been tried, accepted or discarded. No new item of equipment has been adopted as readily by ginners as the lint cleaner. In many cases, cotton is passed through two and even three lint cleaners. The problem of removing trash and at the same time maintaining quality is a difficult one. Current research in progress undoubtedly will provide answers we do not have today.

Reprints of these Quality articles will be available in an eight-page section which will be suitable for ginners, or producers, as groups, organizations or individuals, to order for their customers and members. The reprints will cost \$7 per 100 copies (minimum order) plus postage. Write The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, for your supply today.

• Nelson Re-elected Head Of California Group

FLOYD S. NELSON was re-elected president, California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors at the annual meeting held in Tulare, Calif., recently.

Over 200 growers, cooperators, directors and USDA representatives were on hand for the meeting.

Kenneth Frick was re-elected vice-president and L. B. Nourse was re-appointed manager. H. L. Pomeroy and Tilford Cheney were re-elected directors for three year terms.

In business sessions, Nelson reported that CPCSD financial support to the Shafter Experiment Station totalled \$185,000 for research on nematology, irrigation, fertilization and weed control during the past year.

In other business, Nelson made a special presentation to Pomeroy in recognition of 35 years of service to the organization. Pomeroy was the first manager, from 1925 to 1937, a director from 1937 to 1939, and served as president for over 20 years.

Total 182,297 Bales Texas' Valley Ginnings

The fourth weekly survey, conducted by Valley (Texas) Farm Bureau, of the gins in the four county Valley area, brings the total ginnings for this season to 182,297 bales. Ginnings for the week ending July 30, were 59,214 bales. This is a reduction of 6,894 bales from the previous week's ginnings.

County totals of bales ginned to date are: Cameron, 70,162; Hidalgo, 64,582; Willacy, 44,571; Starr, 2,982.

On the same week ending in 1960, total ginnings were 118,115 bales, while the same date in 1959, 141,323 bales had been ginned.

Canadian Cotton Use Up

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, totaled 328,000 bales the first 11 months (August-June) of the current season. This is four percent over the 316,000 bales used in the corresponding months of 1959-60.

Cotton consumption in June hit 31,000 bales, compared with 28,000 bales in June, 1960.

For Texas New Defoliation Guide

The 1961 Revised Cotton Defoliation Guide for Texas has been released by the Texas Extension Service, reports Fred C. Elliott, Extension cotton specialist.

The new publication replaces the old issue and those having older publications are asked to destroy them.

The Cotton Defoliation Guide (L-145) is available at the local county agricultural agent's office, or can be obtained by writing Elliott, Texas Extension Service, College Station.

■ DR. W. L. Ulich, formerly of College Station, Texas, will move to Lubbock where he has been named head, agricultural engineering department, Texas Tech, succeeding IRA WILLIAMS, current acting head who will return to fulltime teaching at Tech.

Offer gin complete with 25 shelf drier, bur extra, cleaner units, No. 1 separator for 1000 bushels, No. 2 separator, press three 1000 gallon tanks and power units for 3 or 4 and on bottom tanks and power units for 3 or 4 and

Classified Advertising

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Anderson #12 screening tank, French #30 screening tank with gearhead motor, two Carter Tru-Line grinders, Butters milling machines, French 5-high 48" BB rolls, Sperry 36" x 36" filter presses, bar and disc bullers, all-steel single box linter presses, 14" conditioners, 36" cookers, attrition mills, stack cookers, 199-60" seed cleaner units.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-20 XX Dixie hammermill with 30 h.p. motor on mill, 10 h.p. motor direct connected to fan; one 2 to 4 bushel Richardson sacking scale; one Type 3 SB Sprout-Waldron corn cutter with motor and V-belt drive; one No. 3 Eureka receiving separator.—W. C. Pitts & Son, Inc., 1488 Channel Ave., Memphis, Tennessee.

FOR SALE—72" and 82" stack cookers, 176-saw Carver steel linters, French screw presses, uppacking steel linter presses, 30" and 36" filter presses, 48" Carver huller and 54" shaker, Bauer No. 199 60" seed cleaner, 45" Howe truck scale, 46" track scale, Anderson screening tank, Tru-Line 176-saw gummer, and 60" ball and roller bearing French rolls.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell Street, Dallas 7, Texas. Telephone RL-7-5558.

Gin Equipment for Sale

HARDWICKE-ETTER—All You Need to Know About Gin Machinery.

FOR SALE—5-1958 Murray combing lint cleaners, complete with three Hartzell fans with motors, all necessary motors and drives, by-pass valves and sheet metal connections from a submerged flue, \$6,000.—Box I-4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, A1 shape, ginned approximately 2,200 bales over two seasons. Complete with all supports, platform, piping, condenser discharge fan and motor, and drive motor. Make us an offer.—Box 33, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, used three seasons, good shape, all necessary motors, fans, etc. Price \$3,250.—Box X4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE TO BE MOVED—All-steel 3-90 Centennial gin plant with Super Champ Mitchell feeders, two 24-shelf tower driers, Supermatic burner, two Murray overhead cleaners, Moss-Gordin lint cleaner, Cent-Tennial all-steel, one-story, uppacking press, electric power, f.o.b. gin site, located in Arkansas.—Box 18, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three Continental individual lint cleaners with bypass valves, steel supports, and lint flue connections.—Box B5, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—One completely converted Continental DFB lint cleaner in excellent condition. Make us an offer.—Box D12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—3 Continental F3 80-saw airblast, 3-66" Mitchell aftercleaners, 3-66" Mitchell Papoose for use with Super Jenny, 1 Continental Model 40 condenser with Moss-Gordin cleaner, fan and discharge complete. Make us an offer on any of these items.—Box T-10, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

USED MACHINERY AVAILABLE

1 Murray 30" Double Fan	\$ 200
1 Continental Fan, Single	300
1 Continental Vertical Press Pump, Rebuilt	500
1 Murray Vertical Press Pump, Rebuilt	600
1 Murray 14' Bur Machine	2,750
1 10-h.p. Slow Speed Electric Motor	200

WONDER STATE Manufacturing Company

Phone CEdar 2-7754

Paragould, Ark.

POWER UNIT 24,000,000, IN STOCK ONE BY H.P., 220 volt, 500 rpm, slip-ring motor with controls for 1000 bushels, 24" diameter, press three 1000 gallon bottom tanks and power units for 3 or 4 and

FOR SALE—4-80 saw airblast Murray gins, 4-60" Mitchell Special Super Units with heat manifolds, 1-50" vacuum box, 1-50" cross blow box, 1-52" Murray VS separator. Make us an offer.—Planters Gin, Winnboro, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—Good selection of large sheaves and pulleys at attractive discount. Reply to Box R6, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—to be moved—4-80 saw multi-jet all-steel glass front Lummus double motion gins (at the price we are offering these gins, it would pay any one to buy one or two for spare parts!!); 4 Lummus thermex feeder-extractors, equipped with grids; two 4-80 saw Lummus all-steel single conveyor distributors with 16" screw, drives and overflow pens—one righthand and one lefthand; 2 sets of Lummus seed scales with Howe; 2-9" conveyor lift seed elevators; 2-9" wide 4-cylinder Lummus horizontal cleaners with grid screens; 2-14" all-steel Lummus center-feed bar machines; 1 Lummus horizontal pump with steel tank; 1 lot of transmission equipment; 1 Continental Paragon uppacking press (steel-bound) with all-steel swinging doors and steel turn table, equipped with EJ trumper, ram and cylinder; 1-50" wide Type M Lummus separator. Equipment is in excellent condition and priced low for fast removal. Address all inquiries to: Lovett and Brinson, Inc., Dublin, Georgia. Contact: W. W. Brinson.

FOR SALE—Priced low for fast removal—4-80 saw Murray all-steel 12" glass front gin stands with mote bars; 4-60" wide Mitchell Super Unit extractor-feeders with hot air receivers, spreaders and rear suction panels; one 4-80 saw Mitchell single conveyor distributor with 14" conveyor and change hole valves; 1-60" diameter drum Murray all-steel down-discharge condenser; 1 Murray 30-M all-steel double end down-packing press with ram and cylinder; 1 Murray MTP type all-steel trumper with revolving line sweep and feed mechanism; 1 Murray vertical triplex pump with steel tank and cover; 1 Murray 30" single C.I. fan with 6-blade wheel; 1 Murray double hopper seed scales with plain beam; 1-52%" wide VS Type Murray all-steel cleaning separator. Contact: Mr. Joe Mundy, Jr., Burke County Gin and Fertilizer Company, Waynesboro, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Four Continental F-3, 80-saw brush gins; four 80-saw Master double X feeders, 1957 Model; one 4-80 conveyor distributor.—Box J20, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, A1 shape, ginned approximately 2,200 bales over two seasons. Complete with all supports, platform, piping, condenser discharge fan and motor, and drive motor. Make us an offer.—Box 33, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, used three seasons, good shape, all necessary motors, fans, etc. Price \$3,250.—Box X4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE TO BE MOVED—All-steel 3-90 Centennial gin plant with Super Champ Mitchell feeders, two 24-shelf tower driers, Supermatic burner, two Murray overhead cleaners, Moss-Gordin lint cleaner, Cent-Tennial all-steel, one-story, uppacking press, electric power, f.o.b. gin site, located in Arkansas.—Box 18, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

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FOR SALE—1-14' Murray bur machine with practical new LST stick and green leaf attachment. 3-80 Murray glass front gins that have been repainted and cleaned. Good machinery. In good condition.—J. A. James, Dolphin Gin Company, Steele, Missouri. Phone 293.

FOR SALE—1-14' Murray bur machine with practical new LST stick and green leaf attachment. 3-80 Murray glass front gins that have been repainted and cleaned. Good machinery. In good condition.—J. A. James, Dolphin Gin Company, Steele, Missouri. Phone 293.

FOR SALE—Lummus steelbound swinging door press complete with ram, casing, trumper and pump. 2-50" Hardwicke-ETTER all-steel, 7-cylinder incline cleaners. All in good condition. Make offer.—Mitchell & Rouse, Wynnewood, Oklahoma. Phone MO 5-4321.

FOR SALE—2-10' Continental bur machines with steel supports and walks, price \$3,000 for both machines, f.o.b. our plant.—Texas Road Gin Company, Waterproof, Louisiana. Phone 3732 or 3901.

FOR SALE—One (1) 14' Murray 1952 Model all-steel bur machine, one (1) 1952 Murray upright press pump, one (1) Murray 24-shelf tower drier, complete with inlet and outlet.—Box R22, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

DISMANTLING GIN. Machinery in first-class condition for sale.—Lawton Co-op Association, Lawton, Oklahoma, O. W. Kluck, Manager. Phone EL 5-3703.

FOR SALE—GINS: 1-90 '52 Model Murray; 5-90 Cent-Tennial; 5-80 Hardwicke-ETTER with hot roll bakes, split ribs and mote sections; 15-80 Murray; 4-80 Lummus double motion; 4-80 Lummus down motion; 10-80 Continental Model C brush (also AB); 6-90 Gullett; 1-90 Lummus; 4-70 Continental F3 brush. FEEDERS: Super Mitchell in 60" and 66"; 5-80 Continental 4X; 10-80 Continental double X; 4-60 Continental double X; 5-80 Hardwicke-ETTER. LINT CLEANERS: 1 Continental Impact; 1 Lummus 48" horizontal; 1 Murray 6-cylinder horizontal. DRIERS: 1 Hardwicke-ETTER tower drier with built-in aftercleaner; 2 Lummus 10" Thermo; 1 Lummus combers; 6 Murray 1951 individuals; 6 Murray 1957 individual combing type; 10 Murray ABC Jets; 6 Lummus Jets. BUR MACHINES: 2-12" Hardwicke-ETTER; 1-14" Stacy. CLEANERS: 1-72" Continental Impact; 1 Lummus 48" horizontal; 1 Murray 6-cylinder horizontal. DRIERS: 1 Hardwicke-ETTER tower drier with built-in aftercleaner; 2 Lummus 10" Thermo; 1 Murray 16" Thermo; 2 Murray #18 Big Reels. CONDENSERS: 1-72" Murray downdraft; 2-72" Continental sidedraft; 1-60" Continental sidedraft; 1-48" Continental sidedraft; 1-60" Lummus downdraft; 1-72" Hardwicke-ETTER sidedraft. SEPARATORS: 2-52" Continentals; 1-48" Lummus; 2-44" Stacy. BURNERS: From $\frac{1}{2}$ M to 3M. TRAM-PERS: 1 Hardwicke-ETTER long stroke. FANS: From 25" to 50". CONVEYOR DISTRIBUTORS: Two 5-80 Murray twin screw; one 5-80 Murray single screw.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phones: OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847.

FOR SALE—GINS: 3 Murray 90-saw safety gins, 3 late model Murray 80-saw gins in excellent condition. CLEANERS: one 6-cylinder Continental incline cleaner with grid screen. CONDENSERS: 1-60" Lummus, FEEDERS: 4 Continental Master double X. SEPARATORS: 1-60" Lummus; 2-48" Stacy. VACUUM: 1-50" Lummus. FANS: 1-50" Hardwicke-ETTER cast iron with rubber lining; 1-40" Hardwicke-ETTER flat back; 1-40" Murray flat back; 1-35" Hardwicke-ETTER flat back; 1-25" cast iron Hardwicke-ETTER; 1-25" cast iron Phelps; 1-25" Boardman; 1 No. 20 cast iron Phelps. BURNERS: 1-1.5M Continental in excellent condition. BLAST WHEELS: Large stock of rebuilt blast wheels.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., Earth, Texas. Phone 257-3372.

FOR SALE—One Murray down-packing press and trumper in excellent condition, \$4,500; one Murray bur machine with stick and green leaf attachments, \$3,550; one Big Murray 84-battery lint cleaner, price open; 3-stand seed conveyor, vacuum feed and Phelps blower to large cyclone, \$425; press, trumper and press pump that may be used for packaging gin motes, \$600; 4 Murray 80-saw gins, price open; 6-cylinder Mitchell Jumbo and separator, together with catwalk support, as good as new, \$1,200; Hart Cotton Moisture Meter, \$198; new tower driers, \$1,445; 1 mile of 6"-8" irrigation pipe, 2 well pumps and 1 wagon pump and engine, priced to sell; 1 IHC mechanical cotton picker with \$1,200 overhead job and picked only 36 bales, \$3,450. All above located near Leland, Mississippi. Contact Leo Gerdies, Phone 876, or P. O. Box 808, Leland, Mississippi.

MID-SUMMER SPECIALS—Shelf towers, \$400 and up; separators, \$75 and up; cleaner sections, \$180 and up; fans, \$25 and up; Press pump fan, \$200; 80 and 90 gin stands, \$175 and up; feeders, \$200 and up; condensers, \$350 and up; Rotor Lifts, \$75 and up; and; burners; boilers; Jembos; suction; Thermo; sheaves; pulleys; shafting; and numerous other items.—H & S Supply, New & Rebuilt Gin Mach., North Air Base, PO 2-1762, Rt. 3, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner. STEEL BUR MACHINES: 10" and 14" Hardwicke-ETTER left-hand with conveyors and troughs. STEEL CLEANERS: 2-70" 5-cylinder and 50" 5-cylinder Hardwicke-ETTER inclines, 72" Continental Impact, 50" Continental incline, 6-cylinder Gullett incline and 6-cylinder Lummus Thermo. STEEL SEPARATORS: 48" Lummus and 50" Continental. One Sutorbilt blower size 8L. Murray, Continental and Hardwicke-ETTER press pumps, 50" and 66" Mitchell Super units. 80-saw Murray glass front gins. New tower driers. Mitchell, Hardwicke-ETTER and Service Gin Company heaters. 9" screw elevator. Two bucket elevators. New Seed-o-Meter cotton seed scales. New flat and V-belt and a general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day 844-2141, Night PL-3-2219, Waco, Texas.

COTTON GINS—I have a dandy 5-80 Murray, electric, steel, irrigation, \$95,000, \$10,000 cash. 5-80 Murray electric, steel irrigation, will trade for farm or other good property. Have several good buys, priced reasonable with small down payment. W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas. Phone 2-1605.

FOR SALE—Down-packing steel press and trumper; up-packing steelbound Murray press, pump and trumper. Dismantling several gins and many good used items going at low prices. Super Mitchell, heaters, towers, piping, etc.—J. Y. Scoggin, P. O. Box 370, Kosciusko, Miss.

TWO GINS for sale in Waco and adjoining territory. The only gin in Waco. Due to the death of my husband will sell these gins at a bargain.—Mrs. W. R. Woodward, Medical Arts Bldg., Waco, Texas. Phone PR 2-1135.

HINCKLEY repossessed late model 72" convertible drier-cleaner bowl-opener machine with grids, furnace and bolt-on separator; excellent condition at 50% discount. 142 h.p. UD-24 International diesel on skids with new type crankshaft, \$2,500. 80 h.p. PDJ International diesel on skids, fair condition, \$400. 40 h.p. D-226-7 Le Roi, fair condition, \$200. 4008 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. Phone TA 3-8171.

FOR SALE—SKIL sampling saw, 100 h.p. Waukesha 6-cylinder oil-field-type (excellent), 40 h.p. Waukesha 4-cylinder, V-belt sheaves, main drives, "C" section splice V-belt, new, steel split pulleys, engine slide rails, gas expansion cylinder, gas regulators 1" and 2", three 6-cylinder Bosch magneto, one 4-cylinder Bosch, Ensign natural gas carburetors complete, one 9" Lummus rotor lift, ball bearing runs in oil, ball bearing stands, triplex saw filer, line shaft clutches on ball bearing 1-15/16", one each JB hammermill No. 2 and No. 3, one 6-cylinder Lummus cleaner screen (perfect, cheap) steel split pulley bushings. Gus Balzer, Box 156, Schulenburg, Texas.

FOR SALE—GINS: 4-90 Continental AB, 9-90 Gullett brush, 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter, 4-80 Continental AB, 34-80 Murray, 11-80 Gullett. FEEDERS: 27-66" Mitchell super units, 8-60" Mitchell super units 8-60" Mitchell standard units, 4-67 Continental special perfection, 3-66" Mitchell super jems and after-cleaners, 3 Gullett Model 100, 7 Gullett multiple.

CONVEYOR DISTRIBUTORS: One 3-80 Mitchell single, one 3-80 Lummus single, one 4-80 Murray single, one 3-80 Gullett belt, three 4-80 Murray twin, two 3-80 Gullett twin. **SEPARATORS**: 1-72" Continental, 2-50" Hardwicke-Etter, 1-50" Stacy, 1-60" Lummus, 1-50" Continental, 7-52" Murray, 2-50" Gullett. **TOWER DRIERS**: two 24-shell Murray, one 22-shell Hardwicke-Etter, one 11-shell Hardwicke-Etter, four 14-shell Service gin towers, four 10-shell Service gin towers, 2 Murray #18 Big Reel. **CONDENSERS**: 2-48" Gullett, 6-50" Murray, 2-60" Murray, 1-60" Continental, 1-50" Hardwicke-Etter. **LINT CLEANERS**: 4 Continental individuals, 3 Murray late model combing type individuals, 1 Lummus combing. **BUR MACHINES**: 1-10" Lummus, 2-10" Continental—cheap. **CLEANERS**: 1-50" Continental 6-cylinder incline, 1-52" 5-cylinder Murray incline, 1-72" Murray 7-cylinder incline, 1-50" Hardwicke-Etter 7-cylinder incline, 1-66" Jumbo 6-cylinder. **BURNERS**: 1-2M Mitchell, 1-3M Continental, 3-1M Mitchell, 4 Service. **PRESSES**: 1 Murray all-steel down-packing long box complete, 1 Gullett all-steel long box down-packing complete, 2 Gullett all-steel up-packing complete, 2 Murray and 1 Lummus all-steel up-packing complete. 1 Hardwicke-Etter all-steel press without trumper or pump but with ram and casing, 1 Lummus swing door steel bound up-packing complete, 1 Murray steel bound up-packing complete, 2 Gullett steel bound up-packing complete. **MOTORS**: 1-200 h.p., 1-150 h.p., 2-125 h.p., 1-100 h.p., 5-50 h.p. **ENGINES**: two 6-cylinder Le Roi, two 8-cylinder Le Roi, one 12-cylinder L-3000 Le Roi, 2-D13000 Caterpillar, one 6-cylinder G.M., one Fairbanks-Morse 12. **FANS**: From 20" to 50". **SEED SCALES**: 6 Murrys and 6 Gullets. **SCALES**: 10 sets 24" platform, 1 set Howe 34" platform. **STEEL BUILDINGS**: Four. **ACCESSORIES**: 2 flame-out fire extinguishers, 4-100 lb. CO₂ fire extinguishers. Lots of piping, good telescopes, transmission items, etc.—Sam Clements, Box 86, Phone RE 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—50" 8-cylinder Stacy with grid bars, V-belt and spikes. Good as new, \$600; 72" Murray lint cleaner, \$2,000.—Abate Gin Co., Bremond, Texas. Phones: Day Pilgrim 6-3851; Night WEST more 6-2507, Marlin, Texas.

FOR SALE

One Continental DFB lint cleaner complete, less motor, but in good condition, \$850.

BILL SMITH

P. O. Box 694

Abilene, Texas

Phones: OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847

FOR SALE—Down-packing Lummus press, side swinging doors, 10" ram and cylinder, Cameron trumper, Lummus horizontal pump with motor. Complete unit for \$1,000. In excellent condition.—R. E. Evans, 527 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N.C.

FOR SALE—Lummus Little Giant stick machine, complete with spread rollers, supports and 15 h.p. motor.—Box V12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One 48" Carver bar huller. Good condition.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, P. O. Box 980, Wilson, North Carolina.

WANTED—Two-screen cottonseed cleaner. Must have at least four-ton-per-hour capacity with fuzzy seed.—Smith Seed & Gin Co., Winder, Georgia.

WANTED—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Good used burner, 1M or 1½M.—Thompson Company, Inc., P. O. Drawer 441, Troy, Alabama.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
AUGUST 5, 1961

Personnel Ads

NEED a ginner who can operate a modern Murray gin plant. Year-round position for the right man. Also need season gimmers as of August 15. Contact W. E. Beckhusen, Box 246, Buckholts, Texas. Phone LYric 3-2541.

WANTED—Ginner for South Plains. Not year-round, but top wages. Write or call O. C. McBride, Jr., 1408 Cherry Blossom, Littlefield, Texas.

NEED GINNER to operate 120-saw Murray gins. Start to work now. If you drink, don't answer. Write or call George Grammer, Box 561, Bardwell, Texas. Phone 84 or 46 (Residence).

Power Units and Miscellaneous

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Fairbanks-Morse distributor, 20,000 lb. test unit, large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas, and San Juan, Texas. Phone ST 7-3931.

COTTON GIN MOTORS FOR SALE

QTY	HP	RPM	VOLTS	MAKE	TYPE
1	200	870	440	Century	SR
1	200	870	2300	Westinghouse	CW
2	200	870	440	General Elec.	M
2	200	705	440	General Elec.	MT
1	200	514	2300	Westinghouse	CW
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L-3460 LE ROI engine for sale—natural gas (could be changed to LP gas) mill unit for cotton gin use. Good running condition, has extended clutch shaft and outboard bearing. May be seen and can run for you at: Cullander Machinery Co., Inc., Belzoni, Mississippi. Phone 631. Price \$7,500 cash—no trades.

Morton Co-op Elects Thomas

Morton (Texas) Cooperative Gin members elected J. D. Thomas president for the coming year, announced J. R. Kuyendall, gin manager.

W. R. Key was elected vice-president and W. T. Zuber, secretary.

L. T. Lemons and B. R. Stovall are directors.

Ginning School Scheduled At Clemson College

A newcomer to South Carolina's annual Farm and Home Week this year will be a special school for cotton gimmers, owners, and operators.

Scheduled for 8:30 a.m., Aug. 16, the school will be held at the Southeastern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory at Clemson.

Topics slated for discussion include "Profits and Markets Through Quality Preservation," "Planning for Mechanical Harvesting of Quality Cotton," "Effect of Moisture on Quality of Cotton," "Conditioning Seed Cotton," "Seed Cotton Analysis," "Cleaning Seed Cotton," "The Ginning Process," "Lint Cleaning," and "Fiber Qualities Needed by Mills."

A general discussion period will follow the talks.

Appearing on the program will be W. E. Garner, Joe B. Cocke, J. M. Williams, and Seymour Porter of the Cotton Ginning Laboratory; M. C. McKenzie and S. A. Williams of Clemson Extension Service, and W. J. Martin, Federal Extension Service.

For Dairy Feed Cottonseed Suggested

Dairymen in the cotton counties of California's San Joaquin Valley, at present retail feed prices, may be able to reduce cost of concentrate ration by using whole cottonseed, suggests Frank D. Murrill, farm advisor.

Murrill adds that there are limitations to extensive use of whole cottonseed, but the advisability of its use in dairy ration depends largely on price relationship to other feeds.

Diversion Endangers Soybeans

Land diverted from surplus crops has been cited as a danger for soybean's future, says USDA.

With production increasing from a mere 49 million bushels in 1935 to 559 million bushels in 1960, and even higher production estimated for this year, economists fear overproduction of the crop will cause surpluses to develop or an era of declining prices.

Despite these fears, the USDA announced higher support prices for soybeans giving two reasons for the move—to divert land from corn and to increase supplies of vegetable oils from foreign food aid programs.

J. P. Stevens & Co. Expands

J. P. Stevens & Co. has announced the purchase of stock interest in S. A. Pierre Genin & Cie, a French producer of glass fiber and synthetic fabrics.

Joining Stevens in the French venture is a Dutch textile firm, Royal Textile Mills, who with Stevens, is engaged in a joint venture to produce apparel for the European Common Market.

"This move will have no bearing on our domestic operations," says Robert T. Stevens, president, J. P. Stevens & Co.

■ **THOMAS S. MORSE** has been appointed sales manager, Hercules Powder Co. (Canada) Ltd. He will make his headquarters in Montreal.



Oklahoma Cotton Production Winners

RECOGNIZED BY OKLAHOMA cotton men, the above Future Farmers were presented plaques for their production records during the past year. The FFA members are, standing, left to right, Gene Evans, Cloud Chief; David Richardson, Snyder; Roberta Reubell, secretary, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association; J. H. Hay, Hollis; Charles Jewel, Manitou; kneeling, left to right, John Herring, Manitou; Darwin Shepherd, Clinton; Ronnie Patterson, Hydro; Eddy Hutson, Spiro. Another winner not pictured is Mervin Deason of Fort Cobb. 4-H Club members not pictured include Jerry McLean, Sayre; Gary Jones, Lindsay; Gary Bush, Altus; Jackie Sawatsky, Bessie; Jimmie Kromer, Vinson; Larry Brantley, Fletcher; Jackie Willis, Mt. Park; Larry Vaughan, Hollis; and Mike Blevins, Sweetwater.

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"We have used our SEED-O-METER for two seasons and would not be without one." These comments by Sherman Morgan are typical of those we have received from many SEED-O-METER users. If you are interested in exact cottonseed weights look into the profit making SEED-O-METER.

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• Benton Watson Gets ACCO 4-H Award

BENTON WATSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Watson, Star Route, Spur, Texas, has received Anderson, Clayton & Co.'s \$3,200 four-year 4-H scholarship.

The award was made Aug. 5 at a special 4-H Rally Day at Spur. E. A. Triebe, personnel manager, ACCO, Houston, made the presentation.

Purpose of the statewide competition for the award is to promote the growing of better cotton, stimulate greater interest in efficient production and to provide an opportunity for a worthy 4-H Club member to have a college education.

Benton is no stranger to cotton production, as cotton has been his project for five of the seven years he has been active in 4-H work, according to 4-H Club Leader Guy Goen.

Last year his production record totalled 1,625 pounds of lint cotton from one acre. His 1958-60 average was 1,286 pounds per acre. All of his crops have been irrigated.

Paint and Varnish Industry

Fats and Oils Losing Out In Growing Market

The do-it-yourself trend is pushing fats and oils out of the paint and varnish market. And while the output of paint and varnish will probably continue to rise—the use of fats and oils in their manufacture may not share proportionately in the increase.

The shift in the paint industry from agricultural fats and oils as a raw material to synthetic materials is the result of changes in basic formulation of paints, varnishes and lacquers. Competition from paints introduced in 1948 which do not contain drying oils resulted in new oil products and better methods of processing familiar oils. Some of these oil-type products reduced oil consumption per gallon of coating.

The postwar era has witnessed a growing demand for paint products suited to the "do-it-yourself" home-owner. The introduction of latex emulsion paints has aided this home maintenance trend. Use of these non-oil paints has been growing because of ease of application and clean up, relative lack of odor and effective industry promotion. The loss of oil markets in floor coverings and oilcloth mainly reflects the shift toward adhered tiles and plastic sheet products.

Linseed oil continues as the major drying oil used in protective coatings, though its use has declined in recent years. In 1960 the 830,000,000 pounds of drying oils consumed in all drying oil products were distributed as follows: Linseed oil, 43 percent; soybean oil, 21 percent; castor oil, 11 percent; tall oil, 10 percent; fish oil, 6 percent; tung oil, 4 percent; and all other, 5 percent.

More Peanut Butter

Offers for the processing and packaging of nearly 10 million pounds of peanut butter are being made by USDA.

The peanut butter will be used for distribution to needy families.

This will bring the quantity of peanut butter in President Kennedy's program to approximately 33,500,000 pounds.

Cotton Men Tour Arizona Test Plots

A group of Arizona cotton men, including representatives from The University of Arizona College of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distribu-

tors, Delta and Pine Land Co., and Anderson, Clayton & Co., recently toured 26 different cotton tests under way in seven Arizona counties.

"We inspected different cotton varieties at a time when cotton is fruiting well in our state to see how cotton looked," Dr. Howard Ray, Extension cotton specialist explained.

The group observed the characteristics of different cotton varieties and how the plants performed under wide variety of conditions, such as elevations ranging from 120 feet to 4,000 feet.

Among other varieties inspected were A-44; 44-10; 4-42; 1517C; Wescot; Stonewill 7; Fox 4; DeKalb 108; DeKalb 220; Experimental Line Arizona 227; Experimental Line Arizona 221; D & PL 15; and D & PL smooth leaf.

Some of the cotton tests were demonstrations of Arizona Extension Service and others were Station trials. Some varieties were those being tested by the Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors.

The tests and demonstrations inspected were as follows:

STANDING in a field of 1517D cotton in the Delbert Motes farm in the Stewart Community, Cochise County, are Del Motes, left, and Bob Shuler, Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors.



INSPECTING a variety test at the Good-year Farms near Litchfield in Maricopa County are, left to right: James Carter, county agricultural agent; Bob Shuler, Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors; and Toler Jones, Delta & Pine Land Co.

Graham County — Bob Colvin farm (varieties and fertilizer variables); Carl Curtis farm (short and long staple varieties and lines).

Cochise County — Delbert Motes farm (varieties).

Santa Cruz County — Baca Float (Farmer's Investment Co.) — (varieties and phosphate variables).

Pima County — Farmer's Investment Co. (varieties); Dale Gladden farm (varieties and phosphate variables).

(Continued on Page 41)

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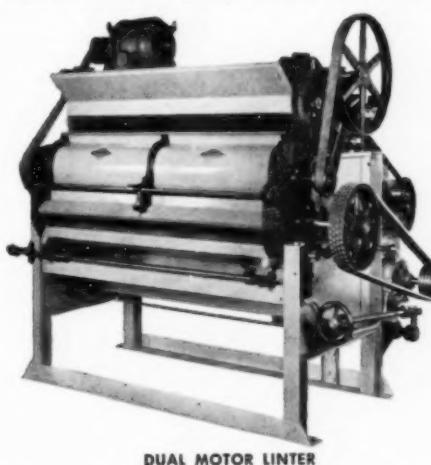
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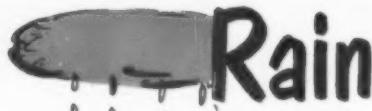
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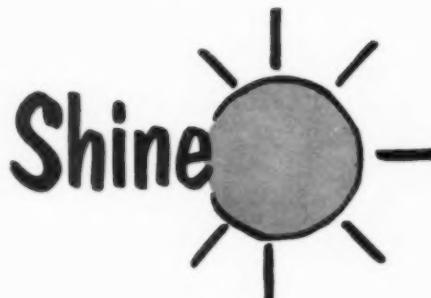
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INSECTS ARE MORE ACTIVE under certain weather conditions; man has known this for centuries. But only recently has man attempted to relate insect behavior and abundance to specific weather condition factors.

The early work falls into a definite stereotyped pattern: rear a given insect under controlled temperature and humidity, record its optimum conditions for development, or perhaps death, and proceed to the next insect.

Entomologists next began to study the natural behavior of insects and to relate that behavior to observed weather conditions in a more precise way than routine observation permitted. William C. Cook, working in Minnesota in the early 1920's, was one of the pioneers in this field. His work laid the foundation for uniting the then-young science of statistics with the trapping of insects and the correlation of weather with catches. A British entomologist, C. B. Williams, took advantage of still further developments in statistical theory and in 1939 and 1940 reported on four years of light trap sampling analyzed in

data on an hourly basis, 24 hours a day, and may then be related first to each other and within themselves, and then with the light trap catch of insects. Since handling so many variables is a complicated task, Clemson has purchased an electronic computer to process data.

The study is run in duplicate at stations 200 miles apart, giving checks and comparisons not possible from the operation of a single station. The program falls into two general areas: obtaining and processing detailed weather information at these two localities and the reactions of insect populations to it, and developing more theoretical aspects of the problem. The second has been attacked while awaiting data and computing equipment necessary to approach the first.

South Carolina workers are attempting to develop a method

what happens to

Insect Populations

terms of concurrent weather data. Williams was one of the first to make due allowance for the two basic components of a trapped catch of insects—population size and activity. He recognized that, over short periods, changes in catch were due almost entirely to activity changes and were, therefore, a reflection of current or past weather. Failure to make clearly this distinction has caused great confusion in interpreting trapping data.

In June, 1959, The Rockefeller Foundation granted Clemson College funds to purchase a set of weather-recording instruments to study the relationships between insect activity and weather, with a possible long-range view to predicting population behavior. This grant later was matched by South Carolina Experiment Station. The following recording instruments are now in operation at Clemson and at Florence, S.C.

■ A RAIN GAGE, capable of measuring and recording up to six inches of rainfall over 48 hours.

■ A RECORDING BAROMETER.

■ A HYGROTHERMOGRAPH, which records air temperature and relative humidity.

■ A REMOTE RECORDING THERMOMETER to record soil temperature at a depth of three inches. This thermometer provides useful information on conditions in the grassroot region of the soil, where many night-flying insects spend the day.

■ A PYRHELIOMETER, which records radiant heat from the sun.

■ A WIND RECORDER, which records both wind direction and velocity.

Readings from these instruments are recorded as permanent

by which the weather can indicate population level at any given time. The statistics of sampling has become an exact science in the past 10 years, and many workers have released insects marked with powders, paints or radio-active compounds, recovered a part of the released sample, and from it estimated population. The method being developed at Clemson is now at the mathematical model stage. It consists, briefly, of determining the activity components of the catch, relating it to any given weather factor, and then, by changing certain assumptions regarding the population, eventually arriving at a population which yields an activity which in turn best satisfies the known weather conditions that produced it. Factors considered in devising such hypothetical population curves include life length of the stage being trapped, tendency to migrate, sexual selectivity of the trap, the over-all net rate of increase or decrease, and the mathematical nature of the population curve itself.

Little is known about the interaction of different weather factors working at the same time on a given insect. R. C. Riley at Clemson created a temperature gradient by chilling the center of a brass disc and heating its rim. When he liberated bean beetle larvae on it, under dim light, the majority pre-

(Continued on Page 42)

By Dr. Edwin W. King

Associate Entomologist
South Carolina Experiment Station

GINNERS

take a

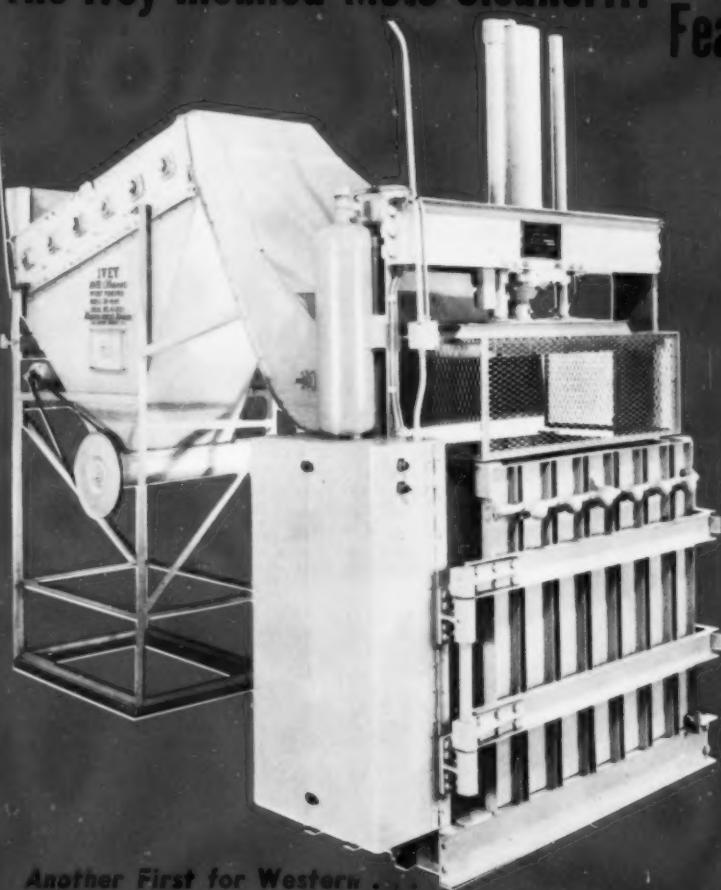
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Began As Diary Seller in 1900

Four Generations of Barhams Have Served Earle Farmers

In 1900, E. E. Barham left his Panola County, Miss., home and went horseback up through East Arkansas to sell diaries. He found people in that part of the country were not interested in writing, or reading, but it was literally a "land of opportunity" for farming.

He returned to the area in 1919 to settle at Earle, where he built up a variety of enterprises, including extensive farming operations and a steam-powered cotton gin.

Now, after 42 years in Earle, he still is active in the ginning and farming business, along with his son, E. J. Barham, and grandson, E. J. Barham, Jr.

The elder Barham was well prepared for the large farming operation he was to undertake. Born in Grenada County, Miss., in 1872, he moved to Calhoun County as a youth; then to Panola County with his father in 1889, where they built the first house in Crenshaw.

At that time he operated a retail lumber business, farmed, and raised cattle. It was then too, that he became a mule trader and breeder. He put his mules to work on one of the great construction projects of that time—building the right-of-way for the Yellow Dog Railroad.

In 1919 he moved his family to Arkansas. His first business was buying and selling farm land, along with operating a large farming operation north of Earle.

He soon became a director and farm manager of the Bank of Commerce in Earle.

The first Barham gin was constructed in 1924, the same year their farming operations were expanded. From then until the mid-1940's when the farm labor squeeze began, the Barham farming was done with tenant farmers and mule power.

There usually were 50 or more mules, and often more than 90. Theirs was one of the few large cotton farming operations that operated at a profit through the depression years. In the early 1940's there were 90 families on the Barham farms, with a house every 25 acres.

With the loss of the farm labor during the war years, the Barhams began mechanizing. The elder Barham turned the

farm operations over to E. J., who began to mechanize the entire operation. At that time they had 30 mules and three tractors.

Today they have a fully mechanized operation, and operate farms with 1,400 acres of cotton, part of which is irrigated. A sign of the change in times and methods is a sprawling old mule barn north of Earle which has been converted to a tractor shed.

Although still on the same plant site, the Barham Gin Co. has changed from the first steam-powered operation, which burned, to an electrically-powered gin that wore out, to their present diesel-powered plant. It is a modern plant in all respects.

Recounting his many years as a cotton farmer and ginner, the elder Barham remembers both good and poor years. His first cotton crop was two bales of cotton, which sold for four and one-half cents a pound. This crop was from a 50-acre planting—half of which he lost.

He also remembers the more profitable 50-cents a pound price he received for cotton sold in the early 1920's.

Through the years the Barhams have been active in business and civic enterprises at Earle. E. J. was a partner in the first Crittenden County Chevrolet agency, which he founded in partnership with his brother-in-law, B. B. Brunson. This was taken over by E. E. Barham, who was active in the business until it was sold in 1945.

They also had a thriving feed and mule business in the 1920's, and farmed 2,00 acres and operated the gin at the same time.

All three generations of Barhams live in Earle, where they take an active part in community activities. E. E. served on the school board for nearly a decade, and was a member of the city council for a dozen years.

E. J., Jr., is president of the Rotary Club, and headed the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission several years, and is still active in that organization.

FOUR GENERATIONS — The Barham men, four generations of them, stand on the porch in front of the Barham Gin Co. office, with the gin plant behind them. They are, from left, E. J. Barham, Jr.; E. J. Barham, III (14 months); E. J. Barham; and E. E. Barham, 89. They have operated the gin and farming operations at Earle, Ark., since 1924.



Presenting

Oscar R. Hipp

Andalusia, Ala.

GIN OPERATOR, constructor, owner and machinery salesman—Oscar R. Hipp of Andalusia, Ala., is a man who has seen many aspects of cotton ginning in his 46 years in the industry.

The 1961-62 president of Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginner's Association was born in LaGrange, Ga., July 4, 1899. In the ginning industry since high-school days, he was with Continental Gin Co. for 30 years.



Today he is president of Andalusia Gin Co., which, in addition to ginning operations, offers feed grinding and mixing services, seed treatment and peanut shelling. He also is co-owner of Farmers Gin and Peanut Co. of Andalusia, and vice-president, Universal Warehouse Co., Memphis.

Outstanding in his home community, Hipp, to name a few, is president, Scherf Memorial Foundation; past president of both the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club; and past chairman of the city Planning Commission. A member of the First Baptist Church, he is chairman of the building committee. He also serves on the board of directors of The Commercial Bank, Equity Life Insurance Co., and Plumbing Wholesale Co. In 1950 his fellow citizens named him Andalusia Citizen of The Year. The Alabama-Florida Association named him as their Ginner of The Year in 1959.

Hipp ranks hunting and golfing high on his list of spare-time activities.

Cotton Exports Higher

Cotton exports, although sharply reduced in recent months, rose 700,000 bales July-May of the fiscal year 1960-61. Exports hit 6,800,000 bales compared to 6,100,000 a year earlier. Continued high consumption abroad, relatively low stocks in other major producing countries and plentiful U.S. stocks available at competitive prices accounted for the increase. Exports since April have dropped due to sales which will be shipped after July 31 when the payment-in-kind export rate increases.



Screw Conveyor Corp. Holds Annual Conclave

A PORTION of sales, engineering and advertising personnel are shown above attending the first day's sessions of the annual seminar held by Screw Conveyor Corp. at the Town & Country Motel, Hammond, Ind., June 27-July 1. The meeting brought together representatives from all district offices and plants in the U.S. Products discussed included Hammond Screw Conveyors, Elevator Buckets, HWS "In Stock" Bucket Elevators, Super-Flo "Chain & Flight Type" Conveyors, Hammond Screw-Lifts and Kewanee Hydraulic Truck Dumpers, Truck Lifts and Flexible Grain Loading Spouts. The next meeting will be held at the company's plant in Winona, Miss.

Cotton Men Tour Arizona

(Continued from Page 37)

ties); Buck White farm (varieties and advanced material of Delta and Pine Land Co.).

Pinal County — Farmer's Investment Co. (varieties); Jim Burns farm (varieties, fertilizers); Bobby Skousen farm (varieties); Howard Wuertz farm (varieties); Buford Gladden farm (varieties); Fred Enke farm (varieties); Eddie Pratt farm (varieties).

Yuma County—W. J. Scott farm (varieties); Bruce Church ranch (varieties, irrigation, fertilizers); Frank Ferguson

farm (varieties, fertilizers); George Murdock farm (varieties); Bob Woodhouse farm (fertilizers).

Marcopha County — Goodyear Farm (varieties); Orville Knox (varieties).

Little Heads Muleshoe Coop

W. B. Little has been elected president of the Muleshoe (Texas) Cooperative Gin, according to Earl Richards, gin manager.

W. T. Millen is the new vice-president, and Kenneth Hanks, secretary.

Other directors include W. H. Lee, E. W. Gray and W. M. Stevenson.

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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

A N ANCIENT GIN stand that traces its history back to the time prior to the Civil War has found its way to the Texas Tech Museum.

The gin stand, or whatever the proper term really is, was designed to do several things, all from the power of human hands—not mules.

The gin stand separated seed from the lint, carded the lint and then spun it.

Dr. W. C. Holden, curator of the Museum, says the gin "is about one step removed from Eli Whitney's original invention."

The stand measures only about 50 inches from topmost part to ground level and is about 36 inches long and 24 inches wide. The extent of its early use is unknown at this time.

Holden says the gin was on a farm originally owned by Dr. W. W. Wilson and was reported to have been in his family before the Civil War. The farm, located about three miles southwest of Cameron in Milam County, was acquired by the late J. W. House about 1900, and the gin was on the farm at that time.

The gin found its way to Texas Tech's Museum through the courtesy of House's nephew, Paul Nabours, who now lives in Ralls, about 45 miles east of Lubbock.

The actual operating procedures of the old gin stand are ingenious, and experts say many of the basic principles are still in use today.

A series of circular saws—four saws each in a six-group series—separated the lint from the seed. Only hand-picked cotton went through the device, which had no way of extracting burs.

It's believed that particles of trash and foreign material were picked from the lint by hand—possibly by children—before it was ginned.

After ginning, the seed dropped into a small receptacle one side of and below the saws, and the lint went to the other side for carding.

The carding process "combed" the fibers between two large sets of saws to prepare the cotton for spinning. Five bobbins or "spools" were used in the spinning process.

A hand-driven "crank" powered various pulleys and rather intricate triggering devices, and it may have required considerable strength to operate it.

The speed of the spinning evidently had to be geared in with the ginning speed. It apparently was possible to use many adjustments and speeds.

One of many unique features of the historic machine is that it was possible to make yarn of several different sizes. The end product probably was used in making something like denims and children's clothes.

There are many other facets to how the machine operated, but many technical experts have been somewhat amazed at its use of basic principles similar to those in the ginning and textile industries of today.

Holden says the machine is "an exceedingly rare type of device. We might have looked all over the U.S. and not found one like it. Thanks to Mr. Nabours, we have it dumped in our laps."

The machine "fills another niche" in a large historical exhibit the museum is planning on ginning and the cotton industry. This will include a model of Whitney's first gin.

A full-sized gin which was established around 1875 was donated to the museum earlier under arrangements Texas Cotton Ginner's Association worked out with the Samuel A. Goodman Estate. (See The Press, May 27.)

Insect Populations

(Continued from Page 38)

ferred a temperature of about 70-75 degrees Fahrenheit. This coincided with work reported by others. But when the experiment was repeated under bright light the beetles preferred a zone of 90-100 degrees Fahrenheit. This unexpected result leads to a choice between two conclusions: either optimum temperature (already defined and established at about 77 degrees Fahrenheit) is independent of the preferred temperature, (i.e. the insects don't know what is good for them) or a change in light changes the optimum. The first choice is probably more nearly the truth, but there is no further evidence on either side. The point may help in dealing with greenhouse or warehouse pests where environment can be manipulated.

Williams established proper regressions between activity and various weather factors. Current work in South

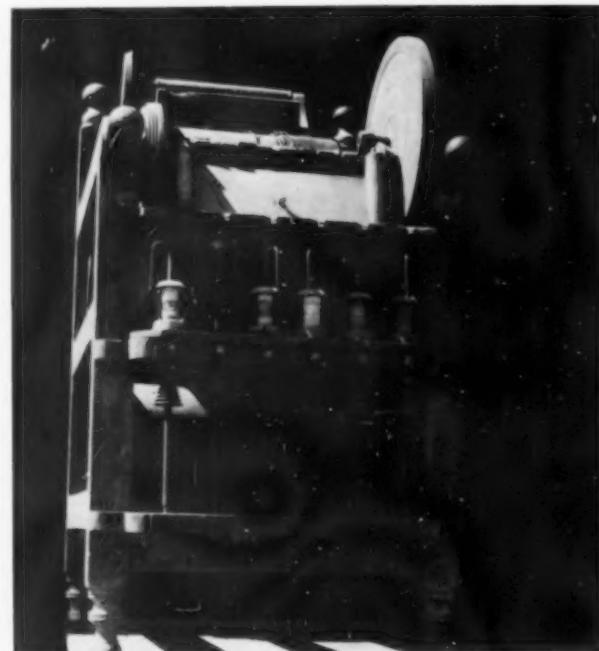
Carolina may or may not confirm his findings of 20 years ago—there are tremendous differences both in insects and weather between England and South Carolina—but the methodology presents no particular problem. A more challenging question is the possibility already touched on—of forcing the weather, so to speak, to indicate what the population must have been and thus tracing out the actual rise and fall of the population regardless of obscuring fluctuations of catch. If this can be accomplished, the next step is to find whatever differences may exist between different insects and the mathematical nature of the population buildup. Biological factors must enter the picture at this point, and the effect of weather on them as well. The picture becomes complicated, but one may then, and only then, indulge in a little conservative prediction and extrapolation from the early season characteristics of a population curve to the time and height of its peak.

On a more detailed level, it should be possible to predict the time of greatest vulnerability, and hence more efficiently use insecticides. There are also related problems of a more basic nature. What is the effect of weather on aquatic insects? On gall insects? On parasites? What is the mathematical nature of insect migration with reference to a given locality? What is the effect, if any, of the more esoteric physical elements, such as electricity, gravity, or moonlight?

Solution of these questions will not be simple, but more important at present is the emergence of one fundamental fact. It is no longer necessary, when one is confronted with a complex biological problem, either to simplify it until it loses all contact with reality or to regard it as utterly insoluble because of its complexity alone. Tools now are available to the entomologist which enable him to take a complex problem, respect its complexity, and still make some progress toward its solution.

Dates Back Prior to Civil War

Antique Gin Stand Finds New Home



OLD GIN STAND presented to Texas Tech's Museum as it appeared upon delivery to the college recently. The antique piece of machinery dates back to an era prior to the Civil War. In addition, its exact name, or manufacturer, is not known at this time.

United States Versus Russia

(Continued from Page 20)

collective farms are residual sharers in the collective's income after state claims and production expenditures have been met. Earnings in kind and in cash vary with the peasant's skill and labor contribution. The greater the skill required, the greater the earnings of a collective farm member. Steps are being taken at present to reform and simplify the cumbersome method of payment in collectives, modeling the method on a regular cash wage. The state also shares in the income of the collectives, through planned deliveries (purchases) of farm products at fixed prices, which have the first priority in the distribution of the collective farm income.

The state farm or *sovkozy*, as the name implies, has always been owned and operated directly by the state with the aid of hired labor, just as any Soviet factory. State farm workers, unlike collective farmers, are paid regular wages. State farms accounted for a third of the total sown area in 1960, compared with about 10 to 12 percent in 1953. Acreage expansion on the new lands beyond the Volga and the Urals and conversion of a number of collective farms into *sovkozy* have contributed to the gaining importance of the state farm.

The Soviets have an additional agricultural operational unit, the repair-technical stations, of which there were 3,500 at the end of 1959. These stations (RTS) are repair and supply centers of machinery, spare parts, fuel, etc., for the collective farms. They are the remnants of former machine-tractor stations (MTS), which once numbered close to 9,000. Before 1958, collective farms usually did not own tractors and other complicated

machinery. Such equipment was owned by state machine-tractor stations (MTS), which serviced collectives for stipulated fees in terms of farm produce and also performed important supervisory functions for the Government. In accordance with the new Government policy promulgated in 1958, the MTS have been selling most of their machinery to collectives which are operating it themselves. The machine-tractor stations are being gradually transformed into the present-day repair-technical stations.

Farm Size: Average farm size in the U.S.S.R. has been considerably enlarged during the last decade. Farms are gigantic relative to those in the U.S. In 1960 the average size U.S. farm was 302 acres with an average of 84 acres of harvested cropland, compared with an average of 6,785 sown acres on collective farms and 22,485 sown acres on state farms in the U.S.S.R. On the average, about one and one-half farm workers were employed on each U.S. farm in 1960, while each Soviet collective farm included 386 households and the average state farm employed 753 workers.

Private agriculture in U.S.S.R.: Practically the only remnants of private agriculture still left in the Soviet Union are the small garden plots and a few head of livestock which farm families in collective or state farms and some other workers are permitted to keep. Such private farming accounts for about three to five percent of the total sown area, but for a much larger proportion of livestock and animal products. In 1959 the population still owned one-third of the total cattle, one-half of the cows, one-fourth of the hogs, and one-fifth of the sheep, in spite of government pressure on the people to sell their animals to the state. In the same year, private pro-

duction accounted for 47 percent of the meat, 49 percent of the milk, and 82 percent of the eggs produced in the country. The garden plots yielded over half the green vegetables and 65 percent of the potatoes.

This intensive private farming linked with a limited free retail market in nearby cities makes a highly significant contribution to the national food supply as well as to the individual farmer's income. To some extent, this highly productive private farming in the U.S.S.R. offsets the relatively low productivity of the collective-farm economy. On the other hand, the household plots compete with the collective farm for the worker's time.

Agricultural Production

The output of farm commodities in the U.S.S.R. during 1958 is roughly estimated at about two-thirds of the U.S. level. On a per capita basis, this Soviet output is reduced to about half of the U.S. level. The Soviet Union is placed in a more favorable position than normally by using the 1958 season to measure the farm outputs of the two countries. Exceptionally favorable weather during the 1958 growing season resulted in record crop production which tended to boost 1958 Soviet farm output above what is considered an average year. Although weather was also favorable in the U.S. during 1958, it was not as favorable as in the U.S.S.R. Soviet farm output during a year with more average weather is probably nearer 60 percent than two-thirds of U.S. farm output.

During 1958, Soviet farm production accounted for 11 percent and the U.S. farm production for 16 percent of total world agricultural production.

Crop production: Wheat and potatoes

COTTON TRAILERS offer the best present means of storing cotton until it can be ginned. But this method often ties up trailers which are needed to receive more cotton from mechanical pickers.

Recognizing that seed cotton storage prior to ginning is becoming increasingly vital as more and more farmers are shifting to mechanical harvesting, agricultural engineers at New Mexico Experiment Station are exploring other storing methods. Cooperating with USDA's Southwestern Cotton Ginning Laboratory, George Abernathy, assistant professor of agricultural engineering with the Experiment Station, has found that ordinary hay baling equipment and methods might be used to package seed cotton for temporary storage under shelter.

for seed cotton storage

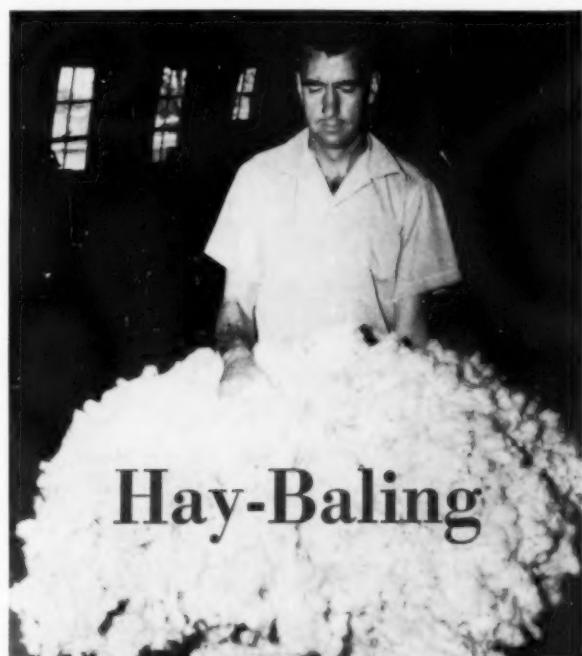
These "hay-baled" packages of seed cotton, weighing about 50-60 pounds, can be handled easily by two wire ties, Abernathy says. These packages hold together fairly well and can be handled with conveyors and other haying equipment.

In the experiment, cotton was hand-fed into the hay baler. Other means of feeding cotton into the baler would be necessary, however, for commercial use.

Such baling of cotton would become practical, Abernathy explains, only if baling is done right on the mechanical picker in one automatic operation.

"We don't expect farmers to switch over to hay-baling cotton in the near future as a result of this work," he points out. "But this preliminary study may form a basis for future development of better cotton handling equipment and methods."

THIS LITTLE "BALE" of cotton, weighing 60 pounds, was packaged by hay-baling equipment. George Abernathy, shown in photo, says that such hay-baled packages may permit temporary storage of cotton in the future.



Hay-Baling

are much larger components of total farm output in the U.S.S.R. than in the U.S. where corn is the leading crop. Sugar beet production is also much more important in the Soviet Union than in the U.S. Sunflowers are the major oilseed in the Soviet farm economy as soybeans are in the U.S.

U.S. cotton production is twice that of the U.S.S.R., but cotton is important in both countries. Higher yields of cotton per acre are reported in the Soviet Union than in the U.S. because all Soviet cotton is grown on irrigated land and only 25 or 30 percent of the U.S. harvested cotton acreage is irrigated.

Livestock production: In spite of recent rapid growth of livestock production in the Soviet Union, U.S. livestock output is still much greater. Meat production in the U.S. is over twice that of the Soviet Union. Egg production is two and one-half times higher. Milk production in the U.S. is about 10 percent greater, but Soviet butter production is much larger. Smaller butter production in the U.S. results partly from margarine replacing butter in the diets of many Americans.

The U.S.S.R., with four times more sheep than the U.S., greatly outstrips the U.S. in production of wool with an annual clip more than double the U.S. level.

Food Consumption

U.S. food production is at such a level that it should easily support the growing population for some time to come. The situation in the Soviet Union, however, is more precarious. In terms of daily calories available per person, both coun-

tries have adequate food supplies at the present time. Estimated 1959 average daily intake per capita in the U.S.S.R. was approximately 3,000 calories, compared to 3,210 calories in the U.S.

Regardless of the similarity of calorie intake of the two countries, their respective diets are vastly different. By Western standards, the Soviet diet is monotonous and heavily overloaded with starchy foods. Over half the caloric value of the Soviet food supply is comprised of flour and cereal products, and potatoes are the source of about 10 percent. Less than 25 percent of the calories of the average U.S. diet is from flour, cereal products, and potatoes. The average Russian has almost three times as much flour and cereal products and over three times as many potatoes available than the average U.S. consumer.

Over 30 percent of the calories in the U.S. diet is from foods of animal origin, while only 15 percent of Soviet calories come from livestock products. Relative to U.S. consumption levels, Soviet consumption is low for meat, milk, eggs, fruits, and vegetables. Also, the Soviets have less edible fats and oils available. Soviet agricultural policy, therefore, has been focused on expansion of farm output, especially of feedstuffs and animal products.

To achieve their respective levels of farm output, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. use vastly different proportions of factor inputs. The U.S. uses much less labor and land, but much more capital to achieve its greater output. Farm efficiency, measured in terms of output per unit of input, is much higher in the U.S. for cropland and for farm labor. The

yields per acre of most crops are lower in the Soviet Union than in the U.S.

Agricultural Trade

Foreign trade in farm commodities is much more important to the U.S. farmer than the Soviet farm worker. Similarly, the U.S. is much more important in world agricultural markets. U.S. foreign trade operations are conducted, with minor exceptions, by private firms, though some agricultural exports are subsidized by the Government. In the U.S.S.R. foreign trade is entirely a government monopoly.

The U.S. is the world's largest exporter and the second largest importer of farm products. During fiscal 1960, the U.S. supplied almost one-fifth of world export volume in farm products and in recent years has taken about one-sixth of world agricultural imports. Foreign countries are an important market for U.S. agriculture. Output from one out of every six acres of harvested cropland in the U.S. moved abroad during 1960, or the equivalent of 57 million acres. In the past three years, the U.S. exported an average of about half its rice production; two-fifths, cotton, wheat and tallow; about one-third, tobacco; and one-fifth soybeans. Coffee is the leading U.S. agricultural import, with the U.S. taking over half the total entering world trade.

In the past, the U.S.S.R. attempted to pursue a policy of economic self-sufficiency and traded only enough to assist in fulfilling economic plans or to meet political commitments. In general, the Soviets have imported in order to industrialize, and exported in order to continue importing.

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• Roots To Represent Firm in Mexico

L. C. ROOTS has been named engineering service representative in the Republic of Mexico by Anderson Division of IBEC de Mexico S.A. to service the Expellers and other oil milling equipment as manufactured by The V. D. Anderson Co.

Roots is a native of Denison, Texas, and a graduate of Texas A&M College.

Following his graduation in 1934 he entered the oil milling field and has remained actively engaged in the industry since that time.

His experience covers service with such companies as Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth (where he participated in the development of cottonseed flour for human consumption, having set up the plant for commercial operation); Anderson, Clayton & Co., and Fort Worth Steel and Machinery Co.

From 1940 to 1943 Roots was with the civil service and from 1943 to 1946 served in the U.S. Navy.

Since 1959, Roots has been an oil mill consultant and is widely known for his work in Mexico.

Roots' address in Mexico will be Edificio Margarita, Dept. 5, Calle Blanco 18 Sur, Torreon Coahuila, Mexico.

By Stonerville Company

Slick Leaf Cotton To Be Released

Stonerville Pedigreed Seed Co. will release a limited quantity of a new cotton seed to farmers this fall. This variety, known as Klean Picker or KP cotton, produces a slick leaf plant which means no hairs to entangle with cotton fiber during defoliation and harvesting, the company says.

Dr. C. W. Manning, research director, says, "The initial KP strain release is the result of selections made during the early part of the slick leaf breeding program — a program which will be completed when the Klean Picker factor has been incorporated into all our cottons. For this reason, this strain is not typical of any of the varieties we now have on the market in plant and fiber characteristics. The experimental work has reached the stage where we must take a closer look at this new cotton type over a wide growing area. This is our next step."

The first KP strain has not been extensively tested but it is being released at this time because of the many people who have expressed an interest in it and in order to evaluate the crop on field scale plantings under various soil and climatic conditions, adds Manning.

The Company says that while it feels this first KP strain is worthy of trial by the farmer, it is already obvious that better strains are on the way.

Cotton for Taiwan

A total of 80,000 bales of cotton is included in a recent Food for Peace agreement between the U.S. and Taiwan (Nationalist China), according to USDA.

The total sale provides for \$21,300,000 worth of agricultural products. Cotton purchases are the largest single item on the agreement with wheat (3.7 million bushels) second.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 10)

of similar allegations were reported. Accordingly, the Senate Committee on Investigations, solicited statements from persons supposedly involved.

"It now appears," says a committee aide, "that some of the statements may be in conflict."

Accordingly, committee chairman McClellan announced plans to call an executive session of his committee to receive statements under oath. On the basis of that, it will be decided whether full public hearings are necessary.

"Should there be hearings and should these hearings disclose that there was, in fact, some coercion by USDA officials," continues the committee aide, "the matter would then be turned over to the Justice Department for possible prosecution." Such coercion is a violation of federal law and conviction carries a stiff fine plus imprisonment.

Wipe Out Poverty

That's the goal of an ambitious new program announced by Secretary Freeman. To be called RAD—Rural Areas Development—and to be conducted mainly in the South.

Emphasis will be in the 468 counties where 80 percent or more of the farms had gross sales of less than \$10,000.

Armed with authorization to spend up to \$100 million in loans and grants, Rural Electrification Administrator is charged with primary responsibility for operation of the program. Farmers Home Administration and Federal Extension Service have also been slated for roles.

First priority is being given to increasing rural job opportunities. And as a practical matter, the bulk of federal funds will go to communities that develop programs for attracting new industries to rural areas.

If you'd like more information (including a list of designated counties) write to Rural Areas Development Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25.

Leasing Allotments

USDA has taken a new stand on an old topic—the sale or leasing of crop acreage allotments.

Appearing before a congressional subcommittee considering the sale or leasing of tobacco allotments, Ray Fitzgerald, Assistant to the Deputy Administrator of Price Support, stated that the authority for leasing or selling allotments should not be limited just to tobacco, but should "apply indiscriminately and without exception to all commodities which are controlled by acreage allotments and marketing quotas."

"Leasing or sale, when accompanied by adequate safeguards," Fitzgerald said, "will tend to encourage the development and maintenance of family-size economic production units."

House Agriculture Committee, however, voted to turn down the USDA request. As approved by the committee, the bill (Matthews Bill, HR 1022), authorizes only the one-year leasing of tobacco allotments. It expires with the 1963 crop.

On Aug. 1 Price Differential Widens

The differential between domestic and foreign prices for American Upland cotton jumped from six to eight and one-half cents per pound—or \$42.50 per identical bale—on Aug. 1.

The differential is the amount paid by the U.S. to encourage foreign purchases of government supported cotton. This subsidy, which has been in effect since 1956, has ranged from six cents per pound in 1960-61 to the record high eight and one-half cents.

One effect of the higher differential and increased support prices for domestic cotton will be "to further complicate the already-difficult American position" in international cotton trade, says L. G.

Hardman, Jr., Commerce, Ga., president, Harmony Grove Mills, Inc., and chairman, cotton committee of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

"American plants will find themselves at an even greater disadvantage in direct competition with low-wage foreign goods because of the \$42.50 per bale price differential," Hardman says. "The program of subsidies has worked well for foreign buyers and has helped to reduce stocks of old cotton. But, at the same time, the program has placed American plants in an unfair competitive position."

American textile plants each year consume from two-thirds to three-fourths of the American cotton crop. Less than a day's supply of raw Upland-type cotton is imported each year, under terms of rigid raw cotton import quotas imposed in 1939.



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**NCPA
Convention
Site**

SETTING THE STAGE for the National Cottonseed Product Association's 1962 convention John Moloney, secretary-treasurer, Memphis, and Leon A. Nowak, sales manager, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, (left to right, respectively) shown in Nowak's Dallas office making preliminary plans for the conclave.

Purchases Tool Co.

Fulton Forms New Investment Firm

Fulton Industries, Inc., Atlanta-based diversified industrial enterprise has announced the formation of a new wholly-owned subsidiary to facilitate participation in joint ventures and investments.

At the same time, the subsidiary, Diversified Industries, Inc., announced acquisition of an 80 percent interest in the Elmes and King Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, one of the country's leading machine tool manufacturers. Flug and Strassler Associates, New York management and investment company, has a 20 percent interest and will manage the operation.

Elmes and King designs and produces the King line of vertical boring mills and Elmes hydraulic machinery, and was formerly a division of American Steel Foundries of Chicago. The transaction involved approximately \$3,000,000.

David Berden has been named president of the subsidiary, with Jay Levine board chairman. Diversified Industries will be Fulton's sixth division.

Fulton's other five divisions include: Fulton Cotton Mills, producer of industrial fabrics serving five different industries; Continental Gin Co., maker of cotton gins and related equipment; Precision Castings Co., the nation's third largest producer of non-ferrous metal die castings; Ainsworth Manufacturing Co., a manufacturer of automotive components; and American Buildings Co., maker of pre-engineered steel buildings.

• Regional Co-ops Slat Lubbock Meeting

THREE TEXAS HIGH PLAINS regional co-ops have slated their joint annual meeting for Aug. 16 in Lubbock.

Over 800 people are expected to attend the meeting of Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Plains Cotton Cooperative Association and Farmers Cooperative Compress, to be held at the oil mill.

Joseph Moss, director, Cotton Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service—the agency which has assumed most of the duties of the former Commodity Stabilization Service — will address the morning session.

Also on the morning program will be a talk by W. J. McAnelly, president, Houston Bank for Cooperatives.

Financial reports will be given and new directors elected at separate business sessions during the afternoon.

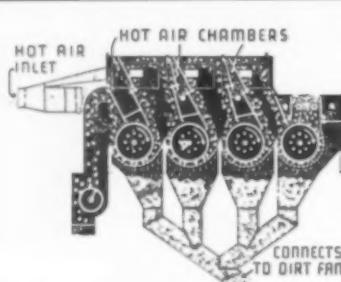
General chairman for the meeting is Wilmer Smith, New Home, president of the cooperative oil mill.

**At Arizona U.
Hillman Replaces Seltzer**

Dr. Jimmey S. Hillman, native of Mississippi, has been named head, agricultural economics department, University of Arizona, replacing Dr. R. E. Seltzer, who left to join a private research agency in Kansas.

Hillman received his bachelor's degree from Mississippi State College and his master's from Texas A&M College. His doctor's degree was received from the University of California.

He came to the University in 1954 as an assistant professor.



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**Field Days Slated
In New Mexico**

Six field days have been scheduled by New Mexico Experiment Station and its five substations during the next three months, according to Association Director A. S. Curry.

Field days at the substations are as follows:

Aug. 2, Espanola Valley Substation, Alcalde; Aug. 17, Middle Rio Grande Substation, Los Lunas; Aug. 24, Northeastern Substation, Tucumcari; Aug. 29, Southeastern Substation, Artesia; and Oct. 4, Plains Substation, Clovis.

Farm Day at the University Experiment Station is set for Aug. 31 at University Park and at the University Agronomy Farm at Mesilla Park.

Field days visitors will observe results of research projects by touring experimental plots, Curry said.

■ HENRY F. PIERCE has been appointed district manager of a newly formed midwest Agricultural Chemicals sale district of Hercules Powder Co. with headquarters located in Louisiana and Missouri.

• Final Rites Held For W. T. Pigott

FUNERAL SERVICES for William Thomas Pigott, 80, were held July 25 from the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Humboldt, Tenn. He died of a heart attack at his home July 23.

Pigott was for many years an active ginner and served as secretary of Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association for 15 years prior to his retirement.

He was born in Bethel Springs, Tenn., where he was later a bank cashier. He later moved to Tupelo, Miss., entering the lumber business.

In 1929 Pigott moved to Milan, Tenn., where he was associated with the Milan Box Co. before joining the Tri-County Gin Co.

He was past president of the Milan Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Club. He served as chairman of the Bigson County chapter of the American Red Cross and on the board of directors. He was a communicant of the Sacred Heart Church.

His wife, Mrs. Mary Stovall Pigott, died in 1932.

Survivors include two sons; Stovall Pigott of Memphis and Richard Pigott of Bloomington, Ind.; three sisters, Mrs. W. F. Lipford, Memphis, Mrs. C. Panettiere, Miami Beach, and Sister Perpetua of St. Cecilia Academy in Nashville, and three grandchildren.

Despite Report

No Change in Bracero Insurance Coverage

There is no change in requirements for insurance policy coverage on bracero workers, emphasizes Leon M. Lane, executive manager, Texas Valley Farm Bureau.

Lane's statement follows an announcement by one of the Mexican Consuls of greatly expanded policy coverages (and expanded costs). Lane contacted Al Misler, Legal Council for the Department of Labor on Mexican Affairs, Washington.

Replying to Lane's inquiry, Misler said: "We have advised the Mexican Consul that there is no authority for issuing unilaterally a statement in regard to changing the present insurance coverage agreement. Any questions must be first submitted to the Mexican Ambassador in Washington and then gone over with the State and Labor Departments before the statement may be officially issued."

Owens Gin Names Harris

Earnest Harris has been elected president of Owens Co-op Gin, Ralls, Texas, for the coming year. Serving with Harris will be Vice-President Harold Moore and Secretary Johnnie Nunley. Dallas Smith and Audie Bryan are directors. Gin manager is James Whitehead.



Anderson, Clayton & Co., Scholarship Winner

DON ALFORD, Future Farmer from Lubbock County, receives the congratulations of his vocational agricultural instructor, Wavlon Carroll, left, following the presentation of the Anderson, Clayton & Co.'s \$3,200 scholarship for Alford's record in cotton production in the FFA program. The award was presented by E. A. Triebe, personnel director, ACCO, Houston. The presentation was made at the annual FFA convention in Dallas recently.



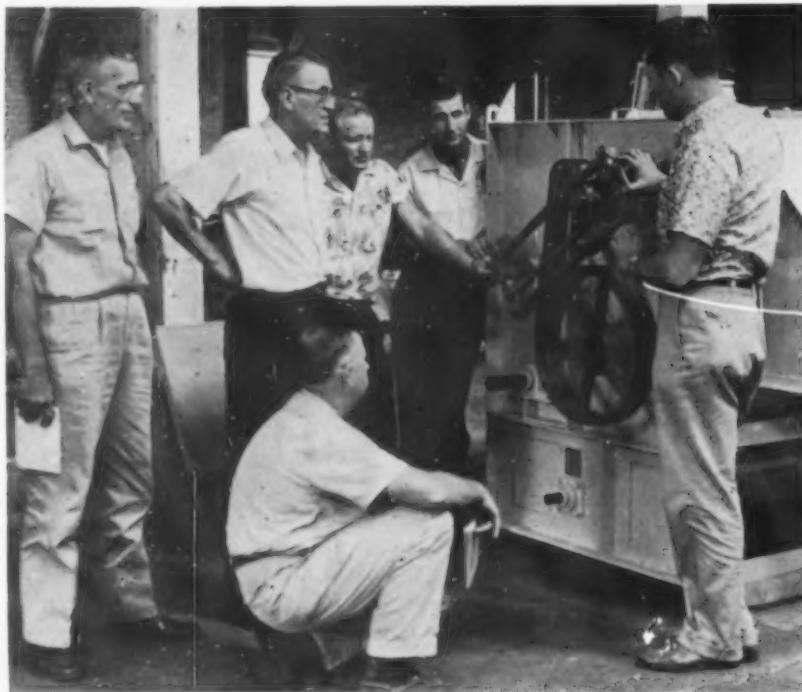
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BLAW-KNOX
ROLLS



SHOWN INSPECTING engineering details of a burr extracting machine now under development by Moss-Gordin Co. are (standing, left to right) S. C. Hite, Homer Dunn, Jerry Gladden, Fred Spencer, Gene Clanton and (kneeling) Lee Golman. They were part of those attending a combined Moss-Gordin Co. and Gordin Unit System, Inc., two-day training school at the Gordin Unit plant in Amite, La.

Moss-Gordin Holds Training Classes

Moss-Gordin Co. and Gordin Unit System, Inc., officials and engineering staffs have completed a training session for combined service personnel of the two organizations. The companies are manufacturers of lint cleaners, gins and several ginning components. More than 30 were in attendance and John T. Gordin reported interest and enthusiasm. Also present and detailing servicing and installation of their equipment were Cecil Crow, Jr., Crow Scales, Inc., and G. W. Ward of the John E. Mitchell Co. The two-day meeting was directed specifically at servicing, trouble shooting and installation procedures. A special segment of the program was devoted to the introduction and discussion of new machinery in the development stage by Moss-Gordin and Gordin Unit System. The meeting, according to Gordin, is part of a continuous program to provide fast and efficient service on all machinery manufactured and distributed by Moss-Gordin Co. and Gordin Unit System. Both are divisions of Botany Industries, Inc. The school was held at the Gordin Unit plant in Amite, La.

PVO Leases California Plant

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp., San Francisco, has leased the Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., vegetable oil processing plant at Long Beach, Calif. The lease is for a period of 25 years and includes an option to buy.

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• Quality Meeting Set For Greenwood

COTTON QUALITY will be the theme of a meeting slated for Aug. 8, in the Greenwood (Miss.) Courthouse, reports Clyde P. Bryson, Mississippi Extension Service.

The meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m. with L. H. Moseley, Extension district agent presiding.

Speakers on the program include Dr. C. R. Sayre, president, Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood; Hershel McRae, head, educational service, National Cotton Council, Memphis; B. F. Smith, executive vice-president, Delta Council, Stoneville; Bob Montgomery, Staple Cotton Association; T. M. Waller, Mississippi Extension agronomist; and Lee Thompson and John Fulcher, county agricultural agents.

The meeting is slated to be over by 3:20 in the afternoon and the entire program will emphasize the importance of harvesting quality cotton, says Bryson.

Chemists Plan Convention

American Chemical Society will hold its one-hundred and fourth annual meeting in Chicago, Sept. 3-8. Meeting concurrently with the Society will be the eleventh annual National Chemical Exposition. Sessions, which will be held in several Chicago hotels, will cover many phases of current chemical research.

■ KENNETH T. GIVENS, formerly of Brownsville, Texas, will move to Wilmington, Del., where he will assume duties of assistant sales manager of pesticides, Hercules Powder Co.

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tropical
Galveston
Island.



• E. E. True Dies of Heart Attack

E. E. TRUE, 64, veteran cotton producer and ginner, Bishop, Texas, died in Corpus Christi, July 23 following a heart attack.

True was an active farm leader on the Texas Gulf Coast and a member of the executive committee, Texas Cotton Giners Association, at the time of his death.

True was a resident of Bishop nearly 50 years, having moved to the area in 1913 with his parents.

He was born near Round Rock, Texas, May 22, 1897, and spent his early years employed in cotton gins, and in time purchased one of his own.

He operated his own gin until 1940 when it was converted into a cooperative and he was named manager (True Co-op Gin). He continued in that capacity until his death.

In addition to his work with the TCGA, True was an active member of the Coastal Bent Cotton Giners Association, and was a board member, Nueces County Farm Bureau, Gulf Compress and South Texas Cooperative Cotton Marketing Association.

True was active in religious activities, having served the First Methodist Church in Bishop as chairman, board of stewards, chairman of the board, Wesley Manor in Welasco, and member of the board, the Methodist Home in Waco.

In other civic enterprises, True was a member of the Bishop school district's board of trustees over 21 years, and a Past Master of the Bishop Masonic Lodge.

Survivors include his wife; one son, Edwin Jr.; three daughters, Mrs. Arlene Johnson of Bishop, Mrs. Irene Edwards, Houston; and Mrs. Virginia L. Mullens, San Antonio; three brothers, John A. of Alice, Ted of Bishop, and Wayde N. of Portland; one sister, Mrs. Bolar Brown, Kinsville; and 12 grandchildren.

Ginners Course Planned In Mississippi Delta

A short course will be held for Mississippi Delta ginners, Aug. 23 in Greenville.

Purpose of the all-day meeting, sponsored by the ginning improvement committee of Delta Council and Mississippi Extension Service, will be to emphasize steps farmers and ginners can take to obtain maximum bale value for cotton without damaging fiber.

In Lubbock, Aug. 26

Plains Ginners, Growers Plan Joint Meeting

Members of Plains Cotton Growers and Plains Cotton Ginners will meet in Lubbock, Aug. 26, in joint annual sessions, according to W. O. Fortenberry and Orville "Sleepy" Bailey, presidents of the two associations.

Fortenberry heads the growers' group and Bailey is president of the ginners' organization.

This is the first joint annual meeting for the two.

The meeting will get underway at 9:30 a.m. in the Fair Park Coliseum.

The program will feature leaders from the cotton textile industry and an official from USDA.

Margarine Production, Stocks Up

Margarine production, January-June, 1961, jumped to 870,800,000 pounds, up from the 1960 total during the same period of 848,300,000 pounds. June production totaled 132,900,000 pounds, compared to 132,600,000 pounds the previous June, and stocks remained above June stocks in 1960—45,400,000 pounds compared to 39,900,000 pounds.

Amount of cottonseed oil used in margarine for June, 1961, production dropped slightly from the previous year—9,700,000 pounds compared to 9,800,000 pounds, as did the quantity of soybean oil—going from 86,500,000 pounds to 82,400,000 pounds.

Station Slates Study Day

An annual Study Day will be held at Arkansas' Southeast Branch Experiment Station in Rohwer, Aug. 10.

The program, which will begin with a tour of the Station, will include, among others, discussions of soybean varieties and planting dates and cotton multiple factor tests.

Institute Receives Grant

A research grant to compare soy sauce production using Japanese soybeans with sauce using American soybeans has been awarded by USDA. The Japan Shoyu Research Institute in Tokyo will direct the program.

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COTTON GIN
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The U.S. Government's financial aid has boosted cotton exports for the past 21 years. Some of this aid has been to help allies in wartime, to help nations during postwar recovery, to stimulate economic development or to provide clothing for needy populations. Some has been primarily to increase U.S. Cotton shipments.

During these 21 years, Government financing has represented a large proportion of cotton exports—accounting for over 20 percent of total shipments. Since 1954-55 it has represented over 56 percent of total cotton exports.

This financing covers four main kinds of programs: grants, gifts and sales for local currency; short-term credit sales—which are later repaid in dollars; transfers on a barter basis; and export subsidies or payments.

Grants, gifts and sales for local currency have been a substantial proportion of Government cotton exports financing in most fiscal years since 1929-40. However, there were certain exceptions, notably 1939-40 and 1940-41, when there was no financing under this category and

1946-47 and 1947-48 when such financing was relatively small.

Proceeds from cotton sales for local currency are used for many purposes, including outright gifts to the purchasing country, long-term loans for economic development repayable in dollars or the local currency, and payment of expenses of various U.S. missions in the purchasing country.

Credit sales were large in 1946-47 and 1947-48 and relatively large in a few other years. In general, however, credit sales do not make up a consistently large part of Government financing.

Barter operations were large in 1956-57 and 1957-58; they were not used before 1955-56. Barter transactions are exchanges of cotton for other materials from the purchasing country. There may have been some price advantages for the

cotton-purchasing countries derived from barter transactions rather than sales and purchases for dollars or gold.

Export payments and export differentials on CCC stocks have accounted for a large part of Government financing since 1955-56. Financing under this category was erratic before that time, not more than 11 percent of the value of all exports before 1955-56. Rates of payment and the CCC export differentials have varied widely over the years, ranging from 0.200 to 8.300 cents per pounds.

USDA's first comprehensive crop report of the season indicates a sharp drop in the total acreage of crops being grown this year. The report estimates that

farmers planted 396 million acres or 5.3 percent less than last year. Harvested acreage is expected to total about 295 million acres—down 6.5 percent from last year. Much of this acreage production is in grains diverted from production under an emergency feed grain program designed to halt over-production.

Malathion is effective, safe and economical treatment for preventing insect infestations and damage in stored farmers stock peanuts, according to a recent

USDA study. Malathion spray, applied to bulk farmers stock peanuts as they are placed in storage and followed by periodic surface treatments, effectively protects peanuts for a full storage season. Recommended treatments had no adverse effect on odor or flavor of peanut butter.

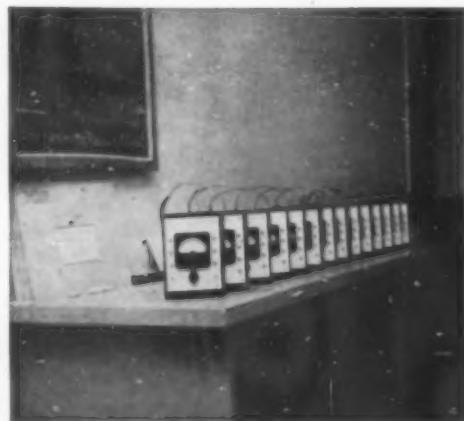
Cosmos Raw Produce

Announcement Made Of New Firm

Announcement was made this week of the formation of Cosmos Raw Produce Co., Inc., with offices in the Majestic Building, Brownsville, Texas. The company was formed primarily to carry on the business formerly conducted at the same address by Woodward & Dickerson (Commodities), Inc. Cosmos Raw Produce Co. are exporters of second cut chemical cotton linters and cottonseed cake and meal. The Company also is engaged in the export and domestic trade in Mexican first and second cut linters and sisal fiber, and the export of specialized feed ingredients.

E. D. V. Moxon, who was associated with Woodward & Dickerson, is vice-president and general manager of Cosmos. M. W. Butterwick, also formerly associated with Woodward & Dickerson, is in charge of Cosmos' London office, as vice-president and European sales representative. The London office will work closely with its allied company, Cosmos Raw Produce Co., Ltd., of London.

Moxon advises that Sam Fallis and Russell Cloutman, both well known in the trade, are associated in Cosmos. Fallis is in charge of the Company's Dallas office at 401 Reilly Building. Cloutman is Cosmos' Memphis representative with offices in the Falls Building.



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New Developments in Cotton Gin Machinery

The information and statements appearing in this department are furnished by the manufacturer of the equipment.



"BOOGER RED," the big Boxer long identified with SEED-O-METER, observes the TEL-O-BALE recording and alarm panel. The TEL-O-BALE was developed by Crow Scales, Inc., Waco, for use with SEED-O-METER, automatic metering device for cottonseed turnout.

TEL-O-BALE, an automatic alarm and recording panel for splitting bales, is a new engineering development of Crow Scales, Inc., for use with the SEED-O-METER, widely accepted cottonseed metering device.

Cecil Crow, president, states that the TEL-O-METER helps eliminate down time due to damage from overloading the press box, and penalties on over and under size bales. The electrically operated TEL-O-BALE is designed to record accurate measures of cottonseed turnout plus sounding a signal when pre-selected weights are reached. This signal provides a quick and dependable check on bale weights.

The compact TEL-O-BALE is 18 inches high, 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep. Easily read instrumentation on the TEL-O-BALE panel includes a large dial indicator, on/off signal switch, signal reset button, and two counters. One counter shows seed weight for each bale or batch. After weights are recorded the counter is easily reset. The other counter (key locked) provides continuous reading for seed inventories. The large clock-like dial indicator is calibrated from 0 to 1,000 pounds. Each movement of the sweep hand indicates a 10 pound measure.

When the weight of seed per bale is determined the dial is set to that seed weight. For example, if it is found that 760 pounds of seed equal one bale of cotton, signal will sound at each 760 pounds of seed. The dial automatically resets itself for next bale. If there is a change in seed the dial can be reset instantly. According to W. O. Caton, sales manager, the TEL-O-BALE will prove an invaluable aid to night crews as a production safeguard.

The TEL-O-BALE is available as a package unit with SEED-O-METER or separately for use with SEED-O-METERS now in operation. The TEL-O-BALE can be placed in any convenient location and can be connected to any 110 AC outlet. Crow states that one leading gin manufacturer has incorporated TEL-O-BALE in a master panel being developed for the complete automation of ginning operations.

■ DR. ROY S. EMERY, assistant professor, dairy husbandry, Michigan State University, received the 1961 American Feed Manufacturers Association's \$1,000 award for outstanding research in dairy cattle nutrition.

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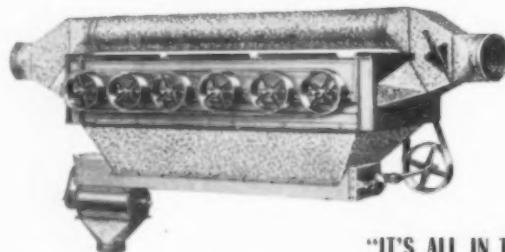
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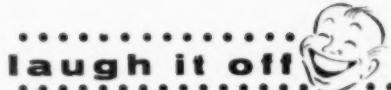
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WRITE FOR PRICES AND LITERATURE



An African eager to learn about democracy was having difficulty with the idea of taxation as practiced by a government "of, by, and for the people." Suddenly the light dawned. "I see!" he cried. "It means that if I want to give my dog a nice piece of fresh meat I just take a knife and chop off part of his tail."

Penciled on the wall of a run-down restaurant: "Duncan Hines wept here."

Women take to good-hearted men. Also from.

The bookkeeper asked her boss for a raise on the grounds that three other companies were after her.

"What companies?" the boss asked.

"Light, water and telephone," was the reply!

The wife was always antagonized by her husband going out at night. His departing words, which especially angered her, were always, "Goodnight, mother of three."

One night, she could stand it no longer, and when he put on his hat and started out the door, calling cheerily, "Goodnight, mother of three," she answered quite cheerfully, "Goodnight, father of one." Now he stays home.

"I work in the opera at night. In the last act I carry a spear."

"How do you manage to stay awake?"
"The fellow behind me carries a spear, too."

"Hey, what are you doing?" yelled the foreman.

"I'm just sharpening a pencil," answered the bricklayer.

"Careful," warned the foreman, "don't let anybody see you. That's a carpenter's job."

"Why are you stopping?" she inquired as the car came to a halt.

"I've lost my bearings," the date answered.

"Well, at least you're original," said she. "Most fellows run out of gas."

A beauty of a blonde was strolling up the street with a girl friend when a young man in a '61 convertible dashed by and whistled at her.

She turned to her friend and giggled, "I really got a kick out of that. Just imagine \$5,000 worth of car whistling at 25 cents worth of peroxide."

Customer: "I'll have Spumoni Vermicilli."

Waiter: "I'm sorry sir, but that's the manager."

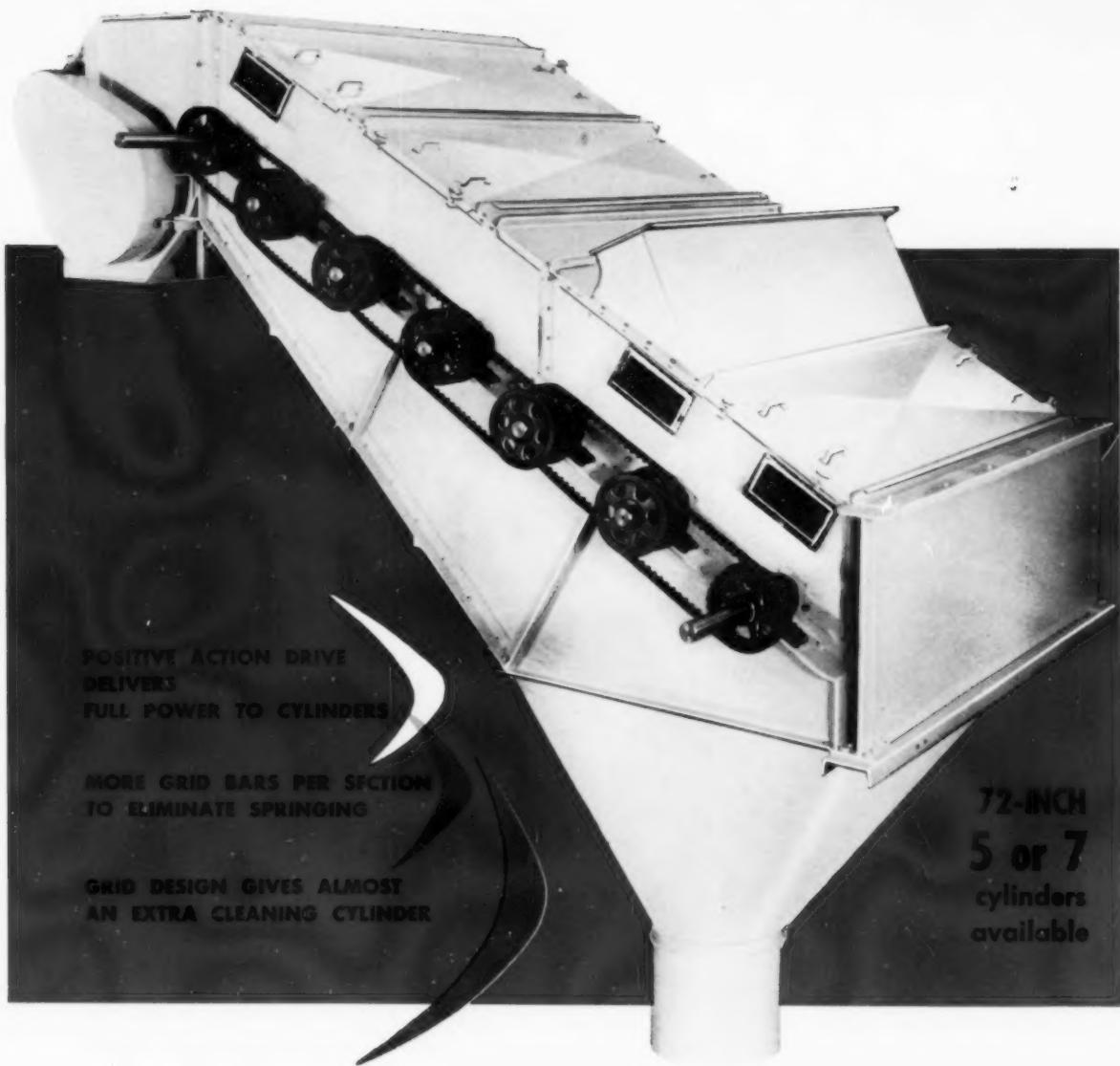
Customer: "I know, I'm a cannibal."

You won't find many success rules that'll work unless you do.

"Chickens, suh," said the old Negro sage, "is the usefulest animal dey is. You can eat them before dey is born and after dey is dade."

College Professor: "Do you realize that in 1,000 years, there will be just about standing room for the people on earth?"

Student: "In that case, maybe the birth rate will go down."



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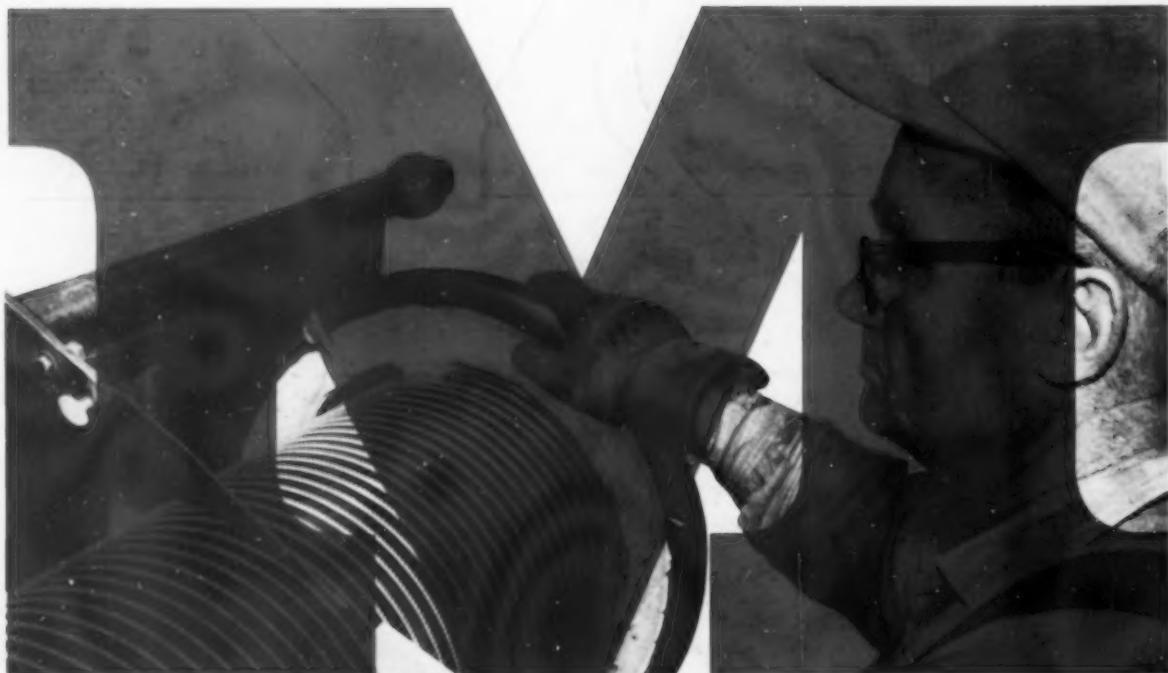
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